The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894. NO. 36

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m, New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 23		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 10		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 49		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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Liquor Drinking Not Harmful

Written for the ITEM.

Do you drink? N-o-o. I can't say that I do. I take a drink once in a while, but not to get drunk. I don't believe a glass of liquor will hurt any man but he ought to know when to quit.

Same old story again. Told and retold by the same man and half his neighbors. They are sensible, they are sober, they mean to be and are good citizens, but they fail to present logic in their statements on this point. If you ask them to show you one virtue of the drink they fail to do it. They say it is a stimulent. Granted, but why do men who are well and hearty need any stimulant for the brain. They do not. If they fail to show the virtue of their statement they lose the argument by their own argument. "A man who has no reason for doing a thing has one good reason for letting it alone."

A father and son went to a hotel to find a friend. An old comrade in army days called up the drinks. "Thank you," said the son, "I don't drink." "Well, you must excuse your father and I, as we soldiered together and have not met for a long time." Why drink if they had done army service together and had been parted for a term of years?

Notice the farmers who live a distance from your county seat town (Huntingdon) when they are called to do court service. Hear them talk of not getting to town very often and listen how anxiously they talk of and inquire after various kinds of drink. "Where did you get this?" as they hand the bottle back, and how they do excuse themselves because they don't get to town often. Better for themselves and the court if they do not come often. This is true to an extent not generally believed by the citizens of our county.

Go to a campmeeting, picnic or any public gathering, having had public announcement, stay on the outskirts of the crowd, mingle with the fellows who walk into the woods and keep your eyes open generally and you will surprise yourself at finding so many bottles in so many gentlemen's (?) pockets. If you could look into the stomachs of all men and boys, and some of the women, you could scarcely believe your own eyes when you see the alcohol or the effects it has left upon this organ of the individual. Men of standing and boys of reputation drink and would fain "keep it" from good friends.

A bushmeeting was announced and advertised in southern Huntingdon county in the Autumn of 1894, to continue for ten days. Persons living near made preparations for it and persons farther away made preparations to come to it. A respectable (?) citizen, living near by with a wife and family, boys grown to the size of young manhood, made preparation for the meeting by having expressed to him a three gallon jug of liquor, whisky. Of course he just wanted a little for family use, etc., but it come in a three gallon jug and just two days before the bushmeeting began. This whisky was shipped by a firm in Williamsport, Pa., an educational center. The good people of the place and country are trying hard to establish that which is helpful and upbuilding to mankind. Opposed to this are the agents and forces of Satan in the very place where good is sought to be ingrafted. A few go there for good while the deadly bad is shipped in massive quantities to scores who never taste of the good influence. A man with a bottle of whisky on his person told me that he did not care for it himself but his wife wanted it for the children. He says, "You know whisky is often used as a medicine and where there are little children about a house they often get something the matter with them and my wife gives them a little bit of this whisky." Was he truthful? No. The dirty liar did not have manhood enough to own that he was wrong. Put the blame of his having it upon his wife and the reason of getting it upon little, innocent, speechless children. Here is a man, nothing to disqualify him from becoming president of the United States, weighs 180 pounds and yet not strong enough in manhood to own his own lie.

I reached in the pocket of my coat that hung on a hook, for a letter, but instead of getting a letter I pulled from my pocket a price list and catalogue of a famous brand of whisky. Noticing the coat, I found it similar to my own, but, the coat of a boy not 15 years old. I kept the price list. Among many things, in recommending its wines, brandies, ales and whiskies, it says, "(a certain brand of whisky) is a miraculous heart sustainer in terrible depression of 'grip,' pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. In convalescence from exhausting diseases, physicians have pronounced our (brand of whisky) a wonderful restorer and a marvellous tissue builder." Again, "It is so scientifically blended and so immaculately pure that it is acceptable to the most delicate stomach." The owner of this coat is one of a ring of boys who send for liquor and have it shipped to them according to address. They get it when they want it and in quantities as they direct and drink it to the devil's dictates. Now these boys are not outlaws by any means. None that will rank below "gentlemen" by any one who knows the boys. Some few know the boys are playing this game but do not "give it away." A sister to one of the boys helps to smuggle the liquor for him and helps him to plan to get it so the "old folks" won't know it. Often liquor is hid in the house and the boy half drunk and the parents know nothing of it.

What can be done to remedy this drink business in rural districts? Have you thought about it? What do you expect to do concerning it? Shall we sanction it by our silence? If not say so.

Say, my honest neighbor, is it fair for you to train your children in honest, truthful principles, give them the gain of your labors, the care of your mind and the prayers of your heart and then just as they are budding into youth, when ambition is great, when adventure is joy and risk is pleasure,—is it fair that a foe, foreign to your welfare and interests, should come to your boy and try and perhaps persuade him away to evils which will destroy body on earth and soul in hell? The liquor agent does it. F. W. R.

Passion.

Anger is one of the greatest faults of the human race for a little personal pique, wounded vanity, a sudden flame of anger often undoes the most substantial and faithful work, nullifying the wisest and most intelligent action. To allow an effort toward the right to be defeated by those small momentary and purely personal feelings is one of the most painful things in experience; showing us how unwise and unintelligent an action we may commit by following an instinct prompted by dislike or spite. If men always acted toward each other on a basis of real justice and intelligence the journey of life would be released from some of its most painful features. As a learned contemporary says—"A man's work ought to be jugded itself and for itself alone, and the strength of a man's position should rest solely upon what he is able to do." Yet most of us are constantly neutralizing the best work of others because we have some small (which to us seems enormous) personal prejudice against them. A man who is able to put himself out of the question and judge others by what they really are and do, is a really strong, clear-sighted individual. In this earnest, energetic, every-day life of ours there is no time for us to spend in musing over small vanities and still smaller prejudices. This world is not run for our especial benefit (and every one will not stand aside in order to allow us to pass) but it stands as a place for doing honest work in the best possible manner, and if that task can be accomplished better in some other way than the one we prefer, we should put aside our own ideas and allow it to be done in the best way possible, rejoicing in having been shown a better way than our own. As the *Christian World* expresses it: "If you wish to see things clearly, and to be just with your fellowmen, keep clear of the fumes of vanity and the thick atmosphere of mere personal feeling." We should make it a rule to see what a man is and does, and to value him by those things. It would be well for us to remember that no matter how distasteful a person may be to us yet he may be more eminently useful and successful in life than our dearest friends. —*The Summary.*

The Bule People of Afrrica.

In appearance the people are tall, well formed and graceful. The men wear small loin cloths. The women wear nothing but a few handfuls of grass, but they are loaded with ornaments of beads and brass and bells. The men also wear ornaments, but not in such excess. Both men and women take great pains with their hair, doing it up in the strangest and dirtiest way conceivable. A common style is to build it, with the aid of strips of bamboo, into three hard ridges, several inches high, running from the front to the back of the head. Each ridge is mounted with a close row of common white shirt buttons. Sometimes a card containing as many as six dozen is sewed on above each ear. The ridges of hair do not always run fore and aft. They are often in circles built up like a story cake and iced with buttons. Sometimes a kind of splashboard is built out behind, running from ear to ear, to hold more buttons. This latter style prevents their lying to sleep in the ordinary way. They must place the neck on the wooden pillow and let the head hang over. The hair once arranged remains undisturbed for several months. It forms a convenient place for wiping their hands or knives. After dressing it grease is smeared over, which in the sun melts into the hair, some of it usually passing through and running down the back. No matter what color this oil is on going into the hair, it always comes out black.—St. Louis Republic.

THE PENNSY'S NEW ENGINES.

Something About the Locomotives Now Being Turned Out.

That a locomotive can haul a train of cars loaded with passengers at the enormous speed of 100 miles an hour is no longer an impossibility, but has become a fixed reality. This marvellous feat has been brought about by the genius of the American mechanic. Only a few years ago the raising of the speed to the high maximum of sixty miles an hour, with steam as the propelling power, set science to wondering.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has constructed an engine which they claim will out travel any locomotive in existence. It is capable of a speed of 100 miles an hour.

At this unprecedented speed it will pull a full train, consisting of four vestibule Pullman cars, two day coaches, a combination car and the locomotive tender. When ascending the steep grades and rounding the sharp curves on the Alleghany mountains a velocity of one mile a minute has been maintained.

To railroad men of the country this record breaking flyer is known as the "Pennsy's latest style, class 'P' express locomotives." For endurance and general wear and tear it is believed that this engine can stand more hard use than any other locomotive ever constructed.

The smokestack is somewhat different from those in general use on the Pennsylvania road, being straight, without any break, excepting a single nozzle at the top, where a 4½ inch tip is used. The principal new feature, however, is employment of driving-wheels 80 inches in diameter. On the average Pennsylvania passenger engines the driving wheels vary from 62 to 68 inches in size. The technical details of the engine have been gone over thoroughly and every part greatly improved where the service seemed to call for decided alterations.

The headlight is something new and unique in appearance. The sand box has been placed on top of the boiler, instead of in the wheel covers. The cab has a ventilator and the reverse lever is short, but not easily handled, although the throttle rig is one of those winding affairs which climb around the boiler and crawl at the end into a hole. The tender attached to the engine weighs 70,000 pounds. On it can be stored 3,000 gallons of water and 15,000 pounds of bituminous coal. A noteble feature of the locomotive is the new pattern water scoop, which can take up water from the trough located between the rails when running at the high rate of sixty miles an hour without in the least splashing the aqueous fluid over the cars. One of these new engines has been running on the United Railroads of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore roads, both leased roads of Pennsylvania system.

The average speed of the Empire State express, on the New York Central road, is a fraction over fifty miles an hour, while the maximum speed now attained on the Congressional limited of the Pennsylvania line, between New York and Washington, is a fraction over eighty-six miles an hour. This new style engine made a run lately on the West Jersey road, with a long, heavy train, of a mile in forty seconds.

The slaughter of big game in Maine this season has been of wholesale character, and if it goes on unchecked, it is evident that the deer and the moose will soon be exterminated. The almost complete disappearance of the buffalo ought surely to suggest effective protection for the big game which is such a picturesque feature of the country.

TWO CABINET ANNUALS.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES SMITH AND MORTON.

Review of the Operations of the Interior Department—The Pension Statistics—The Work of the Department of Agriculture—Suggestions by the Secretary.

Secretary Hoke Smith has transmitted to the President his annual report on the operations of the Interior Department. The Secretary reviews the problem of effective work for the advancement of the Indians. He discusses the subject of education and of allotments of lands in severalty, and urges that the education of the Indians should be for the purpose of fitting them to perform the particular responsibilities most likely to fall to their after lot. He presents the possibilities of the reservation as land to be improved and developed, to which the Indians should be taught to apply those modes of agriculture recognized in civilized life. Their education should fit them for this work, and they should be led on with the assurance that the Government, in dealing with this land, will treat the Indians with perfect honesty and make no further effort to trade them out of it for the benefit of those who wish to settle upon it. In urging a liberal appropriation for field matrons for the Indian Service the Secretary has "no doubt that $50,000 spent in this way would accomplish more than any $50,000 spent in any school that we support." The Secretary calls attention to the duty which rests upon the United States to preserve law and order throughout the Indian Territory, where at present a state of lawlessness prevails. The Secretary condemns in strong terms the establishment of saloons upon the line of Indian reservations. The report shows that the public lands disposed of during the past fiscal year aggregate 10,477,224.72 acres and approximates the vacant lands remaining at 606,040,313.71 acres, exclusive of Alaska, which contains 360,000,000 acres and military and other reservations. Twenty-nine million acres in round numbers are embraced in the lists of selections by railroad and wagon road companies awaiting examination and settlement at the close of the fiscal year. The aggregate selection of swamp lands since the passage of the act of 1840 is 80,556,153.51 acres. During the past year 138,159.47 acres were patented under this head. The great importance of the special service division of the General Land Office is urged. Congress is asked to make sufficient appropriations to employ at least one Superintendent on each reserve, and upon the larger reserves to provide a sufficient force of assistants to prevent public property from being wantonly destroyed. Under the head of pensions the report shows that the entire number of pensioners upon the rolls on June 30, 1894, was 969,544. The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was $139,804,461.05, leaving a balance from the appropriation in the Treasury of $25,205,712.65. The estimate for the fiscal year 1896 is $140,000,000. The number of pensioners added to the roll during the year was 39,085, while the total number dropped was 37,951. The greater part of the cases now pending in the bureau are old cases. Many of them have been pending for years, and had been examined one or more times prior to this Administration. Upon examination it had been found in many instances that proof was not sufficient to sustain a pension. The attention of the applicants having been called to the defect in some cases, efforts had been made to supply the needed testimony. The great discrepancy between the number of cases now being allowed and the number allowed two or more years ago grows out of the fact that the pending cases constitute a remnant of an immense number of claims, of which those well established have been adjudicated. The number of appeals, motions, etc., filed from April 15, 1893, to November 1, 1894, was 5847. The number of motions, appeals, etc., that have been acted upon by the Board or Pensions and Assistant Secretary from April 15, 1893, to November 1, 1894, was 10,714. This volume of work, accomplished in eighteen and a half months, is unprecedented in the history of the department, and the Secretary says is more than twice the number of cases disposed of in a like period by the prior Administration. There were 22,546 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1656 trade marks registered during the past year. The number of patents which expired was 13,167. The total expenditures of the Patent Office amounted to $1,053,962. The receipts exceeded the expenditures $129,560. The total disbursements to date for the Eleventh Census amount to $10,365,676. In the last annual report it was stated that something less than $500,000 would be ample to finish the census. It is now apparent that $275,000 will complete the work. A large portion of the force of the Census Office has been discharged. By January 1 the force will be reduced to about 200, and by March 1 it will be disbanded, with the exception of a small number who will be retained to supervise proof reading and actual publication. The Secretary closes his report with a recommendation for an additional building for the Interior Department, as $352,639 was paid out for rental of buildings in which several branches of the department have their offices.

The Agricultural Report.

Secretary Morton, who is in his mental characteristics a most interesting member of the Cabinet, has given to the farmer a lot of interesting reading in his annual report. He doesn't deal with seeds and bugs and thistles exclusively. At the very end of his report he drops agriculture for finance, and, after telling the farmer that the imports of farm products for the fiscal year 1894 amounted to upward of $628,000,000, he asks abruptly: "Would the $60,000,000 worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they have been when paid for in gold or its equivalent? "When the standard coin of the Republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint value and the bullion value of all coined money is nearly the same, will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permenently prosperous? If the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer are compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products always use the same measure? With his beef, pork and cereals the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon, in that which he sells? If those buyers demand 'prime' beef and 'prime' pork, why should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile mediation of exchanges, in the most unfluctuating money which the world of commerce has ever evolved?" Mr. Morton devotes a lot of space to our exports. He shows that Great Britain takes the great bulk of all we send abroad, and that she pays Americans less than she pays Canadians and Danes and others for similar exports, because they cater to British taste with greater success than Americans do. Mr. Morton gives a dig at potato raising by showing that British potato exporters do not look to the United States markets for sales until the New York price raises to about $2.25 a sack. The Secretary continues: There is a growing demand in England for American horses. During the first nine months of the year 1894 the English market took 2811 American driving horses, at an average value of $139 per head. Last year the average price of those shipped was $230. A sound, light, draught horse, in good condition, of the size and weight adapted to omnibus work in cities, will generally bring, in Liverpool or London, $150. The Secretary recommends that the purchase of seeds for gratuitous and promiscuous distribution be utterly abolished, and that not one cent be appropriated for such distribution. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the Seed Division gave out to Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, 7,440,918 papers of vegetable seeds, 640,065 papers of flower seeds, 63,746 papers of tobacco seed, 182,542 papers of turnip seed, 35 quarts of mangel-wurzle seed, 521 quarts of sugar beet seed, 4873 quarts of rape seed, 50 quarts of oats, 25 quarts of sorghum, 11,706 quarts of corn, 10,166 quarts of grass seed, 9293 quarts of clover seed, and 21,166 quarts of cotton seed. In the distribution, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress sent out 8,385,120 packages; county statistical correspondents of the Agricultural Department, 507,661; State statistical agents of the department, 141,129; experiment stations and experimental farms, 52,228; agricultural associations and miscellaneous applicants, 469,180, so that the aggregate number of packages of seed gratuitously distributed by the Government of the United States in the fiscal year is 9,555,318. The cost of this enormous distribution, not including the carriage of the packages, which amount in weight to more than three hundred tons, as dead matter by the postal service, is $123.64@2.51.

FOOTBALLERS KILLED.

Run Down by a Locomotive on a Grade Crossing.

The 9.35 a. m. passenger train on the New York and New England Railroad struck a barge containing the Southbridge Y. M. C. A. football eleven and substitutes as it was crossing the tracks at Centre street, Southbridge, Mass., on the way to the football field to play the Worcester Polytechnic Institute eleven, and as a result of the disaster two of the young men were dead, five others, it was thought on the day after the tragedy, fatally hurt, while nine others received serious injuries.

The dead are Charles Gauthier, aged thirty, Southbridge, farm hand, leaves a wife and two children; Joseph Cook, aged eighteen, son of Mrs. Fannie Cook, Southbridge, employed in the American Optical Works.

Those who were probably mortally injured are:

John Street, aged twenty-two, Lee, Mass., brother of the quarter back on Williams College eleven and himself half back on the freshman eleven; skull fractured, internal injuries.

Andrew Taylor, Southbridge; skull fractured, both eyes lost, internal injuries.

Victor Nelson, aged twenty-three, Southbridge; skull fractured, leg broken, internal injuries.

Alfred F. Hughes, aged nineteen, Southbridge; skull fractured, internal injuries.

Charles Simpson, aged seventeen, son of Andrew Simpson, Southbridge; leg broken in two places and internal injuries.

The train for Worcester, due to leave Southbridge at 9.45 a. m., was delayed at the station by an accident to Brakeman E. F. Carlson, whose foot was crushed, and the train was running fast to make up time.

The football eleven of the Y. M. C. A. had started from their rooms to walk to the grounds, and meeting the barge that had carried their opponents, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute eleven, returning, they tumbled in and urged the driver to hurry as they were late.

The horses were on the track at the Central street crossing when a sharp whistle from the locomotive, hidden by a curve and a high building on the left side of the street, was the first warning to the sixteen occupants of the barge.

Driver E. D. Chamberlain lashed his horses and the men on the seat by his side jumped. They were too late. The engine struck the barge on the left side, between the wheels, and tore along for 150 yards, crushing the barge.

The crowd on the football field could see the engine when it came to a standstill, and scores of persons were soon at work searching for friends and relatives in the wreck.

Charles Gauthier was found dead near the crossing, evidently instantly killed by being dashed against the rocks. Pinned in the debris in front of the engine were John Street, quarter back of the Williams College eleven, who was visiting the Taylor boys, his college friends, and was to help out on the Southbridge eleven.

Joseph Cook died in twenty minutes at the electric light station were the injured men were taken. Everything possible was done for the injured men, but little hopes of recovery were expressed for four or five of them.

The Worcester Technology team returned home on the noon train completely unnerved by the accident, the game having been abandoned.

REFUSED TO FIRE.

Two California Militia Companies to Be Mustered Out.

As a result of the report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of the California militia at Sacramento, during the strike, Governor Markham ordered Companies A, Second Infantry, and G, Third Infantry, mustered out of service. They refused to fire upon strikers at the station. The Governor thinks the censure imposed on several officers by the court is excessive in comparison with that imposed on others, and says that it is evident that no intentional wrong was committed; that, excluding mistakes, each of these officers performed his duty with commendable ability and promptness.

It is stated that, in consequence of the cold, wet season and the consequent lack of flowers, the bees in France have been unable to make honey enough to feed themselves, and that it will be necessary for bee cultivators to supply their hives with honey or sugar to keep the bees alive.

SIX DROWNED.

A Fishing Schooner Run Down and Sunk in Boston Harbor.

A collision occurred at the entrance to Boston (Mass.) Harbor, by which the fishing schooner Gracie H. Benson was sunk and six of her crew drowned.

The Benson was proceeding out the channel with a fair wind; when about midway between Boston Light and Bug Light, the Philadelphia and Reading steamer Reading with the barge Suffolk in tow, from Philadelphia, loomed up; in endeavoring to tack across the steamer's bow the steamer struck her on the port side and she filled and sank in about two minutes.

The Reading immediately lowered a boat which went to the assistance of the crew of the sunken vessel. She succeeded in picking up seven who were clinging to wreckage. The tugboat Wesley A. Gove rescued four who were clinging to one of the mastheads. They informed the captain that one of the crew had drifted off on the booby hatch, and another on a trawl buoy.

The Gove went in search of them, and quite a distance outside of Boston Light rescued the man from the booby hatch. Soon after the trawl buoy was found, but the man had become exhausted and sank.

Four of the crew were asleep in their bunks at the time of the collision and went down with the vessel. Another was knocked overboard by the force of the collision and drowned.

GOVERNMENT authorities have decided that it is not necessary to send troops to Indian Territory to suppress the Cook gang.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

48 MILK AND CREAM.

There are no changes of any importance to note in the market. The platform surplus has sold during the past week generally at an average of $1.67 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price still remains at 3¼c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,520,568
Condensed milk, gals	12,440
Cream, gals	37,747

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@$	25
Western, extras	—	@	26
Western, firsts	22½	@	24½
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
State—Extra	23	@	23½
Firsts	19	@	21
Thirds to seconds	13	@	18
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	14	@	20
Seconds	—	@	—
Western Dairy	11	@	16
Factory, June, firkins	12	@	14½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	8
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	25	@	25½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Prime to choice	23½	@	24
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 27½
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 75
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 75
Red kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 75	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 10

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Lemons	1 00	@	3 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	12 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 50	@	3 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Baldwin	1 50	@	2 25
Common qualities	75	@	1 25
Pears, Near-by, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	11	@	13
Concord	11	@	12

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	12
Good to prime	9	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Oat	—	@	30

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Chickens, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	4
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	7
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12½
Chickens, Phila, broilers	10	@	15
Western	6	@	8
Jersey, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	90	@	2 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 50
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
White	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	6 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Spinach	1 00	@	1 25
Carrots	75	@	1 00
Parsnips	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	60¼
December	—	@	59⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	57½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37½
Track mixed	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	9 50
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	10½
Country dressed	5½	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	3 80
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	4 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 60	@	5 00
Dressed	5½	@	6

ALABAMA'S GOVERNORS.

OATES, DEMOCRAT, AND KOLB, POPULIST, TAKE THE OATH.

William C. Oates, the Candidate of the Democracy, Inaugurated Regularly—Captain Kolb, His Opponent, Sworn in by a Notary Public—The Militia Present.

The State of Alabama, for the first time in its history, has two Governors and two separate sets of State officers. Governor Oates and those elected on the Democratic ticket preside at the State House. Captain Kolb, the Populist, and his Cabinet have not announced their official quarters.

The returns of the August election had shown the election of the Democratic State ticket, headed by Colonel William C. Oates, by 27,000 majority. The Legislature, in joint session, had regularly counted and announced the result. Captain Kolb, Oates's opponent, the nominee of the Populists, charged fraud and claimed that he had received a majority of the votes cast and was the rightful Governor-elect. He determined, therefore, to be sworn in, and was.

WILLIAM C. OATES.

At noon, surrounded by members of the Legislature, and with the usual military display, Colonel Oates took the oath of office upon the steps of the State Capitol. Numerous threats had been made by friends of Kolb, and, to avoid any possibility of anything like violence, more than twenty companies of State troops, with loaded cartridges in their belts, were present and participated in the inauguration ceremonies. They were, however, without disorderly event.

A hour before Oates's inauguration Kolb and his Cabinet, in the office of a notary public down town had that official administer to them the oaths that are prescribed by law for the Governor and other State officials. Only a few witnesses were present. Immediately thereafter the company marched together on foot to the Capitol, nearly a mile away, the programme being that an inaugural address from its steps should be made, as is the custom. Arriving there they found every entrance to the Capitol grounds lined with troops. The party went up the front walk through the open ranks and drew up near the right end of the big stone steps. Without delay a detachment of troops was placed between them and the steps.

Realizing that this was equivalent to notice that the address would not be tolerated from the Capitol steps, Captain Kolb and W. S. Reese, the Attorney-General on his ticket, sought Governor Jones to ascertain if they had correctly interpreted the situation. Governor Jones politely assured them that they had The Kolbites then withdrew to the street in front of Capitol square, and there the inauguration speech was heard.

When Kolb had finished Dr. Crowe, the "Perry County fire eater," took the stand. He advised peace, and in the same breath announced that he desired all Kolb's friends to meet him for the purpose of organizing a body of volunteers, as he expressed it, to "back our Governor, Kolb." The announcement was received with cheering. Dr. Crowe then declared the Democrats of Alabama ballot box thieves and scoundrels, and the Kolb inauguration was over.

It is evident that a serious breach has occurred in the Populists' ranks over Kolb's inauguration. He consulted few of the leaders of his party before announcing his determination to be sworn in, and they feel that it is not their fight. Not one-tenth of the Populist members of the Legislature lent their presence to his inauguration or listened to his address. Most of them acknowledge they do not favor the inauguration scheme.

Kolb determined to send a message to the Legislature insisting that they pass a fair election contest law. He will also give certificates of election to the four or five contestees for seats in Congress from Alabama State, hoping that the Republican majority there will seat the contestants, and thereby recognize his credentials.

NAVIGATION REPORT.

American Ships Sail Under the Flag of England.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation, Eugene F. Chamberlain, is mainly an argument for free ships, based on the maritime standing and policies of the United States and other Nations. Only six American steamships, including the New York and Paris, crossed the Atlantic, and only seven the Pacific last year, while from New York and Philadelphia alone thirty-three steamships, mainly new steel vessels, owned by Americans, crossed regularly to Europe under foreign flags

He says that American enterprise is a century in advance of the law, for Americans own more steamships forbidden by the registry law to wear American colors than they own steamships in foreign trade under Stars and Stripes, and that the admission of such vessels to American registry is desirable to advance our maritime rank.

WHEAT CROP DAMAGED.

Farmers in Western Kansas Greatly Discouraged at the Outlook.

Three-fourths of the wheat crop sown in the western third of Kansas is ruined by the continued drought. In the latter part of September rains fell, which caused the grain to sprout, but in thousands of fields the plant is dead.

In the central belt the ground is very dry and the plant will die if rains do not come soon. Persons from that section say that farmers are greatly discouraged by the continued drought.

Pomegrantaes.

One of the largest specimens of pomegranates seen for a long time was grown by Mr. Otto Thoman, of this city, being fourteen inches in diameter. The pomegranate grows to great perfection in this latitude, and would be a most important fruit if its place as the basis of cooling acid drinks were not occupied by the lemon and lime, which are commonly abundant and cheap. The pomegranate, apart from its excellence as a fruit, is of peculiar interest from being one of the sacred fruits of antiquity. The Arabians held it to be a type of Noah's ark, the vast number of seeds packed in its rind representing the extraordinary assemblage of living creatures preserved in the ark. The pomegranate appeared among the ornaments sculptured on Solomon's temple, and is repeatedly referred to by the ancient poets, along with the palm and the olive. Next to the orange, the pomegranate is one of the most beautiful fruits grown in Louisiana.—New Orleans Picayune.

Well Put.

"It makes me mournful to think," said an old veteran of the G. A., "that this good, right arm of mine which carried a musket in a hundred fights, should now be all doubled up and out of shape with rheumatism." "Well look here, where have you been living all this time, that you don't know St. Jacobs Oil will cure you." And straightway he went for a bottle, and lo: he was cured also. The straight way is the sure way for the accomplishment of any good in this life, and the seeking of the great remedy for the cure of pain is surely the best way. Ask those who have been benefited and they will put you straight.

A bed, supper and breakfast in Paris in 1452 cost about fifty cents.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Henry VIII. paid the equivalent of $17 in our money for a dog.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Why Put Off

taking medicine until you are sick? You can keep a box of Ripans Tabules in the house and at the first signs of a headache or bilious attack a single tabule will relieve you.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Good Words for Hood's

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years with good results. I can truly recommend it for rheumatism, indigestion, catarrh and a host of other ills My catarrh trouble has decreased in my head and throat, and my other troubles have been **Cured.** My husband has also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has helped him much. I saw notices in the papers of what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others and decided to try it. I found that it helped me at once.

Mrs. H. Philbrick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. HARRISON PHILBRICK, Plymouth, N. H. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

"What's there? Things For the Cook, sir";

Methinks it is some

Heckers'

Buckwheat

For the morrow's breakfast.

25

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

LATER NEWS.

PIERRE GULICK, twenty-one years old, a member of the sophomore class of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., shot himself through the head. No cause was assigned for the suicide, except melancholia.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, received requisition papers from Governor Hogg, of Texas, asking for the surrender of John D. Rockefeller and other Standard Oil magnates on indictments charging them with violating the anti-trust laws of Texas. The requisitions were denied on formal grounds.

THE first skater drowned this season was Harry St. Dennis, of Charlestown, Mass., who, while skating, broke through the ice.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company posted notices in all its shops in Pennsylvania that hereafter employes will work eight hours per day. In some of the shops they had been working ten hours.

J. E. PINGREE, Detroit's eccentric Mayor, caused his carriage horses to be chloroformed so as to save the expense of wintering them. At a public meeting he charged the bakers of the city with robbery and proposed to start a municipal bakery.

EX-SENATOR JOSEPH E. BROWN died a few days ago, at Atlanta, Ga. He was Georgia's war Governor; was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and after the war was United States Senator. He had been in feeble health for some time. He was seventy-three years old.

DR. GEORGE R. BRUSH, Medical Inspector United States Navy, died suddenly in Colorado.

JOHN MARONSEK, aged fifteen, of Baltimore, Md., after being reprimanded by his parents for keeping late hours, shot himself dead.

MRS. JACOB SCHOPPENHEIM and two small children perished in the destruction of their home in St. Louis, Mo.

ON account of the death of his mother, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell was called to Massachusetts.

THE President cabled to United States Minister Breckinridge at St. Petersburg instructions to convey to the Czar of Russia the President's sincere congratulations upon his recent marriage.

THE negotations for peace between China and Japan proceeded satisfactorily through the American Ministers at Pekin and Tokio.

CONDUCTOR LUKENS was burned to death and Engineer Hull's life crushed out in a rear-end collision of freight trains near Lockport, Penn.

Two persons lost their lives in a fire at the boarding house of Mrs. C. D. Reeves, Philadelphia. They were Mrs. Ella Ray Smith and Miss Cullenden.

JAPAN has added to her navy the crack Chilean cruiser Esmeralda. The deal was consummated in New York.

YALE won the annual football game from Princeton in New York City by four touchdowns and four goals to nothing. Score: 24 to 0. Over 18,000 people witnessed the game.

REPUBLICAN and Populist leaders of North Carolina decided to divide the Senatorships and fuse again in 1896.

THE unexpired portion of the sentence of Brigadier-General Swain, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, has been remitted.

THE annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Civil Service Commission were made public. Comptroller Eckels proposes a new plan for the issue of National bank circulation.

THE receipts from internal revenue for the four months ended October 31, amounted to $64,759,529, an increase of $15,324,235. The aggregate receipts for October were $5,846,995 less than for October, 1893.

THE resignation of General Frank C. Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior at the direction of the President.

THE Caulille forcite factory in Beverloo, Belgium, was blown to pieces. Three persons were killed and twenty others were wounded.

SENATOR MORGAN ELECTED.

The Alabama Legislature Selects Him to Succeed Himself.

A ballot was taken in both Houses of the Alabama General Assembly at Montgomery for United States Senator to succeed John T. Morgan. Morgan received twenty-three votes in the Senate and sixty-one in the House; Warren Reese (Pop.), of Montgomery, received nine votes in the Senate and twenty-four in the House. A joint convention was held next day which declared Morgan (Dem.) elected. Reese, it was said, would contest the seat, and it was said that the ballot for him was the first step in the organization of the Kolb government.

JOHN T. MORGAN.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

Two Acres of Tacoma Slide Into Puget Sound.

Shortly after 11 o'clock p. m. forty-five feet of the south end of the Puget Sound warehouse of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the water front at Tacoma, Wash., including the office of the road, the cattle sheds and the pump house for hydraulic work of filling in tide lands, sank into the bay. Just what caused the disaster is a mystery which no one has as yet explained. John Hansen, a watchman, was in the pump house, and he was drowned. Close by to the south was the boat house of H B. Alger, built partly on made land and partly on piles. This turned completely over. A family of six persons were asleep in the boat house at the time. All were rescued except a fifteen-year-old girl named Emma Stubbs, who is missing.

At an early hour the land seemed to be still slowly slipping into the bay. What appeared to be a tidal wave was observed by Sergeant Harris at Old Town, more than a mile away. Several ships parted their cables, but were secured before sustaining any damage. The strip of land which slid into the bay was from 250 to 300 yards long and from sixty to seventy feet wide.

The cave-in of the Northern Pacific Railway's water front property is found later to be much more disastrous and attended with more loss of life than was at first supposed. The length of the strip which caved in is about 1400 feet, and the damage done extends back in places 100 feet.

Many of the boats served as sleeping apartments for their owners, and for this reason it was thought several lives had been lost besides those of Hanson, the watchman, and Emma Stubbs, fifteen years old, the stepdaughter of H. B. Alger.

The damage to property will be over $50,000. Much freight was standing on the wharves and stored in the warehouses which collapsed.

In the Northern Pacific freight office which went down was a safe containing $14,000.

The bodies of Watchman John Hansen and Emma Stubbs have been recovered. The harbor is strewn with wreckage. Three thousand cases of canned salmon and thirty bails of grain sacks are all the freight that went down. About two acres of land have slid into the Sound.

WORK OF THE U. S. MINTS.

The Gold Coinage the Heaviest Ever Known.

R. E. Preston, the Director of the United States Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of the operation of the mints and assay office for the fiscal year 1894. The value of the gold deposited is stated at $140,942,000. The deposits and purchases of silver during the year are 22,746,661 fine ounces, the coining value in silver dollars being $29,409,000.

Since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, silver contained in gold deposits, bar charges and fractions, amounting to 82,990 fine ounces, costing $53,096, was purchased for the subsidiary coinage, under the provisions of Section No. 3526 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The coinage of the year was: Gold, $99,474,912.50; silver dollars, 758; subsidiary silver, $6,024,140.30; minor coins, $716,919.26; total, $106,216,730.06, the gold coinage being the largest ever executed at the mints of the United States in any one year.

Of this coinage, $76,219,912.50 was executed by the mint at Philadelphia, and was made from bullion which had accumulated at the New York Assay Office since 1880, and which, to meet the requirements of the Treasury, it became necessary to transfer and coin.

The Director, in his report, states that the highest price of silver during the year was $0.7645, and the lowest, $0.5918, showing a fluctuation of $0.1725 per fine ounce.

The Director estimates the value of the gold used in the industrial arts in the United States during the calendar year 1893 at $12,528,523, and silver at $9,534,277. Of the gold $8,354,482 and of the silver $6,570,737 was new bullion.

The production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year was: Gold, 1,789,823 fine ounces of the value of $35,955,000; silver, 60,000,000 fine ounces, the commercial value of the same being $46,800,000 and the coining value $77,576,000.

Revised estimates of the world's production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1893 show $157,228,100 in gold and $209,165,000 in silver.

THE CZAR MARRIED.

Princess Alix, of Hesse, Becomes Empress of Russia.

The marriage of the Czar Nicholas II., of Russia, to Princess Alix, of Hesse, was celebrated at the Winter Palace amid every demonstration of rejoicing on the part of the population of St. Petersburg.

Emperor Nicholas, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Dukes and the royal princes were grouped in Malachite Hall, where they awaited the arrival of the bride.

At 11.30 o'clock Prince Dolgorouki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Count Vorontzoff-Dashdoff, Minister of the Imperial Court, announced to Emperor Nicholas that all was ready, and Princess Alix, her train borne by four court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the Grand Chamberlain, entered the hall.

She wore a jeweled crown and a robe of white brocaded silk, with a mantle of strawberry colored velvet, trimmed with gold and a double row of ermine.

The gowns of the ladies especially varied in style; some were all white, others red or yellow, and some were of white with trimmings of various colors. The mantles worn were chiefly of blue, purple or gold.

All of the ladies wore headdresses with coronets of pearls and long tulle veils, and each lady's dress was made with a long train.

The ceremony was of a most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours.

The marriage service took place in the Cathedral. It was the one in use in the Orthodox Church.

At the conclusion of the service, when the Czar and his bride went to Kazan Cathedral to invoke the Divine protection, the enormous crowd, which completely filled the Newsky Prospect, the great square in which the cathedral stands, made the most frantic demonstrations of joy as the Imperial cortege entered the cathedral, and again when it left, the enthusiastic shouts blending with the roar of guns from the fortress and peals from all the bells in the city.

THE Alabama convict farm has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed now to return to the lease system, and hire out the convicts to mine owners.

ROBBERS at Shiner, Texas, blew up a vault containing a large sum of money, which they secured; the explosion caused a fire which did $100,000 damage.

Raw Salmon Poisonous to Dogs.

A sportsman wishes to know if any one has a cure for salmoned dogs. He has a young dog which promises to be a good one, and as salmon are soon to be up the creeks he wants to be prepared. There is no specific cure for salmoned dogs. In general, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Keep the dog away from salmon, if possible, but if he succeeds in poisoning himself with this fish, console yourself with the idea that, whether he lives or dies, he will never be salmoned again. The percentage of salmoned dogs which are cured is very small. Physic of any kind in large quantites is the most effectual remedy. It is supposed that the man who said "throw physic to the dogs" referred to dogs which had been salmoned. It may be well to state that cooked salmon has no deleterious effect on dogs. It is claimed by some experts that it is only the blood of the salmon which is poisonous to dogs; others say the poison is in the head of the fish. A properly-trained dog ought to eschew raw salmon, but some dogs have a hankering for such improper diet. If possible, keep the dog and the salmon, in a raw condition, apart, but if this cannot be done put your trust in physic.—Portland Oregonian.

Fire Prevents Malaria.

"I once knew a family in Missouri," said a man returned from the West, "who seemed to have a very effective, simple preventive for chills and fever. All the neighbors about suffered from ague, but these folks, with a house full of children, escaped it. I always ascribed it to the fact that a hearth fire was lighted every day, winter or summer, about dusk, so that the damp of evening was taken from the atmosphere indoors. The neighbors took no such precaution."—New York Journal.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Algerian Desert.

We were jogging along gently through the sand of the Sahara, bound for the black tents of El Hadj Ahmed Abd el Kader ben el Hadj Mohammed. This is a long name; but then we were a long time getting there, and my memory needed exercise. Far away behind us stretched the ragged ridge of the Atlas; ahead of us nothing but a gray blanket of sand waving away into an infinity of shiny mist. I had seen the same sort of thing in Colorado. Remington said it was Arizona all over again. People grow silent and sensitive when they live on the great plains, and no wonder. To the desert-dweller every star gains in significance, every object that lifts its head above the horizon. The cloud that scuds; the bird; the track of an animal; the shape of a tent; the load of a camel; the track of a man; a bunch of grass; a sign of water—whatever arrests his eye on a day's march speaks to him of nature ministering to a variety of his needs. He must have water and grass; he must have shelter from storms; he must avoid dangerous gullies; must watch for signs of wild beasts; must anticipate the ambush of an enemy—and with it all use heaven as his guide, with its sun by day and stars by night. The traveler of the desert plains is never without occupation; his eyes are sweeping the horizon without interruption, and he picks his way by the help of a judgment constantly exercised—for the Arab knows no roads which are not unmade by one puff of sand.

It was little that we saw in the shape of humanity—a camel train now and then bearing dates and wool from the interior, the camels swinging along with irritating regularity, feeding as they moved, and treading gently, as though on rotten ground. The drivers eyed us malevolently, and I felt comfort in reflecting that France supported 50,000 soldiers in Algeria for the express purpose of making our journey safe. The caravans were escorted by Arab horsemen in white burnooses, perched high upon tough and springy mustangs. Each horseman had his gun balancing across his saddle-bow, and looked at us as though repeating imprecations from the Koran.—Harper's Magazine.

A Girl Angered at Her Mother Dies.

The people of Athol, Mass., are busily discusaing what could have been the cause of the death of Carrie Eddy, thirteen years old, which occurred on Sunday. It was a case that baffled the skill and care of the town's best physicians. The origin of the trouble seemed to be a fit of ill temper caused by the refusal of her mother to grant her permission to attend an evening's entertainment. The girl refused to speak to her mother, and as time passed the power of speech seemed to leave her, and she commenced to scream, and continued to do so, in spite of heavy doses of morphine and the efforts of several physicians. A dose of laudanum was finally administered and the girl sank into a stupor, from which no human power could arouse her.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"A Second Niagara."

Frank E. Snyder calls the great dam over the Colorado River at Austin, Texas, "a second Niagara." It is 1360 feet long and sixty-eight feet high, raising the stream sixty feet above low-water mark. Not only will it furnish the city with electric light and power for the pumps of the waterworks, but there will be a large surplus of power for mills and factories. The lake formed by the dam is twenty-five miles long and covers an area of 2000 acres.—New York World.

Light narrow gauge railroads are again being tried in England and France.

PROGRESS.

People who get the greatest degree of comfort and real enjoyment out of life, are those who make the most out of their opportunities. Quick perception and good judgment, lead such promptly to adopt and make use of those refined and improved products of modern inventive genius which best serve the needs of their physical being. Accordingly, the most intelligent and progressive people are found to employ the most refined and perfect laxative to regulate and tone up the stomach, liver, and bowels, when in need of such an agent—hence the great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are made from the purest, most refined and concentrated vegetable extracts, and from forty-two to forty-four are contained in each vial, which is sold at the same price as the cheaper made and more ordinary pills found in the market. In curative virtues, there is no comparison to be made between them and the ordinary pills, as any one may easily learn by sending for a free sample, (four to seven doses) of the Pellets, which will be sent on receipt of name and address on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequaled. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may *be better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help. Address for free sample,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SALES LADY.

Often in the morning
There comes a feeling
Of weariness, indescribable;
Not exactly ill,
Nor fit to go to the store
But too near well
To remain away.

One • Ripans • Tabule

Taken at night,
Before retiring,
Or just after dinner,
Has been known
To drive away that
Weariness—for months.

It's a cold day for the housekeeper when *Pearline* gets left. Take *Pearline* from washing and cleaning and nothing remains but hard work. It shows in the things that are washed; it tells on the woman who washes. *Pearline* saves work, and works safely. It leaves nothing undone that you want done well; what it leaves undone, it ought not to do.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 283 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

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N Y N U—49

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

W. C. No. 346, P. O. S. of A., initiated two new members on Monday night.

Mrs. A. Etnier is visiting friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia and nearby points.

Dr. F. S. Campbell, of Philadelphia, spent a few days last week with friends in town.

The Clover club, of this place, gave an exhibition in Huntingdon on Thursday evening.

J. X. Kegeries, of Orbisonia, and Edward Greene, of Saltillo, were in town on Thursday last.

A very light fall of snow on Friday morning made things generally look more like winter.

Augustus DeFrehn returned on Friday evening from a three weeks' visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Rev. D. H. Campbell preached the Union Thanksgiving sermon in the M. E. church on Thursday morning last.

Miss Bessie Douglas, who is attending school at Birmingham, spent Thanksgiving day with friends in this place.

A feature of the Thanksgiving day exercises was a sham skirmish by the members of the local G. A. R., on the base ball ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratford and family, of this place, attended the funeral of Mrs. Stratford's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, at Lewistown on Saturday last.

Reuben Zeigler, of this place, and Miss Mertie Miller, of Shirleysburg, were married on Thanksgiving day, the 29th ult., at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. Brill.

L. B. Shaver, of this place, who is employed helping to put up the new bridge at Mill Creek, met with a severe accident in the shape of a heavy timber falling on his foot on Wednesday last, which will take some time to heal up.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller started on Monday for Philipsburg, where they will make their home in the future. Mr. Miller will engage in the butchering business, assisted by George Schmittle, who preceded them to Philipsburg last week.

WATERSTREET.

Miss Maud Beck, of Aetna, was the guest of May Goodman last week.

Mrs. Eliza Hagerty is ill at present writing. We hope she will soon recover.

Charley Goodman and sister, Lida, of Mill Creek, were recent visitors in this place.

Walter Geiser and sister, Lillie, of Altoona, were visiting friends in this place last week.

Rev. Traver, on last Sunday afternoon, preached the funeral sermon of Celia Tippery, who died of diphtheria on October 21st.

Miss Lulu Ardery, who has been spending some time with friends in Tyrone, has returned to her home, where she expects to spend the winter.

There was a local institute held at this place on Saturday. Owing to the weather there was not many teachers present. We are very much indebted to Profs. Lehman, Boring and Zerby, of Huntingdon, for their assistance. The institute was well attended for the kind of a day and all seemed pleased and interested.

The lecture in the Lutheran church last Tuesday evening was enjoyed by quite a number of our people, Rev. Hart being the lecturer, subject, "Superstitions." Mr. Hart delivered his address in the easy and pleasing way which characterizes him as a speaker. All were delighted and we hope to have him back again soon to lecture to us on the subject, "The Goring Ox." The object is to secure money to purchase an organ for our school. Mr. Hart also visited the school on Tuesday afternoon and gave the pupils a talk on the benefit of education which can be secured in the common schools.

SALTILLO.

Mrs. Libbie Heeter is quite sick with a mild attack of pneumonia.

Air crisp and cool; just the kind of weather to make us feel thankful to the Giver of all good.

It is said John Kapp, our Saltillo butcher, is to build a meat market at an early date. We hope to see it under cover before long.

The Saltillo cornet band gave an oyster supper at the La Palace hotel on last Thanksgiving night. It was said to be a very pleasant affair.

Mr. Chambers, of Butler county, took leave of his relatives and friends at this place on Monday. He has been making his home at the residence of Steele Barcus.

Miss Emma Madden was brought home several days ago by her uncle, Richard Hudson, from Bucknell Institute quite ill with typhoid fever. We learn that she is improving slowly.

The Sunday schools are beginning to agitate the arrival of Santa Claus. Well, come on good old fellow and bring me a national bank, by way of remembrance. Ask in faith nothing wavering you know.

Mrs. Henderson tells me today that she has a few hats left that will be sold at cost and carriage, also ladies' and children's fine shoes, together with rubber overshoes that are to be sold cheap for cash. Eggs taken in exchange for goods, but money preferred.

It seems that work at Robertsdale is very slack. It is said that many men are expected to pay rent and support a family by working only two days in the week. We hope the powers that be will cause the prosperity of former days to come again with plenty in the land for every one.

Lemuel Thomas, of Saltillo, is very thankful for all the comforts of this life, and desires to enjoy more of the combined pleasures by taking unto himself a "bonnie bride" on last Thanksgiving day. The Saltillo cornet band gave them a serenade on their arrival at the comfortable residence of Mr. Thomas, on Church street.

Little Essie McClain, the charming little three year old daughter of D. E. McClain, gave a birthday party on last Friday evening at the residence of her father, and it was a feast to the eyes to see the chubby faced darlings that assembled to do honor to the occasion. It seems that the little joys were more plentiful than the hopes, but there was one bright eyed little fellow among the crowd, Alton Faulkender. Mr. McClain took the merry group out for a ride in the afternoon in his spring wagon, and he looked very fatherly.

The educational meeting recently held at Saltillo was a success and we are to expect a repetition of similar meeting ere the snowy season closes. The meeting was held in the Baptist church last Friday night. The church was crowded and the order was fine. The music was in the hands of Miss Lillie Kough and she knows how to touch the ivory keys and swell her vocal cords to the chords of sweet and dulcet notes. I. N. Swope made an address which was enjoyed very much, but I believe he would rather have sat still and have been a listener. Mr. Silverthorn, of Rockhill, made a short talk. The scholars "did their best and not a wave of trouble rolled across their peaceful breasts." Prof. Rudy spoke with great fervor on knowledge and talked of character as the basis for all success, both mentally and physically. The teacher of today must possess character and strong will power, coupled with a master mind. The future is just dawning for many young men and maidens who have reached their majority, and if they start out on the great highway with a strong physical and cultured mind and a pure, unsullied character, they are bound to succeed. They can lead the tottering feet of the young up the rugged hill of science and assist the tottering steps of age to descend into the valley. "Knowledge is power," and it stands on the written tablets of time when the writer moulders beneath the green sods of the quiet church yard. Miss Della Heck gave a very fine recitation entitled, "How Ruby Played the Piano."

TROUGH CREEK.

The Messrs. Crotsley have the mason work of their building under way.

Mrs. W. L. Wright is the proud owner of the cutest pet bird in this section.

'Squire Pheasant was honored with a number of visitors the latter part of last week, that being the last chance of paying state and county taxes without additional cost.

'Squire Pheasant and wife visited friends in Henderson township last week.

Our roads are in good condition at present for a small amount of snow to make good sledding.

Mrs. R. Chilcott spent the greater part of last week in assisting in waiting on her sick father, Amandus David, whose illness is likely to prove fatal.

F. E. Barr, of Mill Creek, proprietor of the Cassville-Mill Creek mail route, has proven himself to be as accommodating a gentleman as ever had the route. He has been put to great inconvenience on account of the flood taking a part of the Montgomery hollow bridge and the time of year is here that it may be impossible almost any day to cross the river with boat or taem, and from present indications no team will cross said bridge before next summer. If the approaches to the Mapleton bridge were completed the mail could, although it would be considerably farther, be carried that way. I am informed that some of the work looks to be held back purposely on the Mapleton bridge. The people of Hare's and Smith valleys are unable to get to Huntingdon, their principal place of market, for want of one of these two bridges. The time is long past when the bridges were to be completed, hence it looks as if the commissioners are in danger of trouble if they fail to complete one of the bridges as soon as possible. There always comes a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue and in this case the time is about up.

MILL CREEK.

The meeting still continues in the M E. church.

Miss Lil. Heffner, of McConnellstown, visited friends here over Sabbath.

Mrs. David Simpson spent a part of last week with relatives in Shirleysburg.

Mrs. Dr. G. W. Simpson went to Philadelphia last week to have her eyes treated.

Mrs. D. P. Ross, of Huntingdon, was the guest of George Farmer's family last Sabbath.

Charles Goodman spent Saturday and Sunday with his friend, L. R. Smith, who is teaching at Waterstreet.

Our undertaker, Thomas Gates, purchased a very fine hearse last week and will soon be fitted out with every thing that is necessary in that line of business.

LATTA GROVE.

Michael Stever has erected a fine stable on his lot.

J. Frank Wright has a new wagon shed about completed.

Geo. B. Smith is still confined to his room with rheumatism.

A great many ties are being hauled from this section at present.

James Monihen and wife are visiting their daughter at Yeagertown, Mifflin county.

Geo. L. Smith is engaged in hauling lime at present. He knows the value of lime as a fertilizer, and makes free use of it.

J. Frank Pheasant, who recently embarked in the blacksmithing business here, is doing a thriving business, if we are to judge by the time he puts in. The sound of the anvil may be heard from daylight till dark.

Butchering is in full blast now, and some heavy-weights are being reported. Michael Stever slaughtered a yearling which dressed 387 pounds, and G. W. Dell killed two, 263 days old, one of which tipped the beam at 280 pounds and the other at 276 pounds.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.
For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, on or about May 30, 1894, a heifer rising three years old, with blue sides, white streak on back and a notch in right ear.

Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JACOB QUERRY.

Union Twp., Oct. 8, 1894.

SUBSCRIBE for THE ITEM. $1.00 per year.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

Sutherland Sisters.

WHO WILL ARRIVE ON

Monday, Oct. 15, '94.

HAIR AND SCALP CLEANER.

The only preparation that will restore the hair in all its original elegance, and is a positive and perfectly safe cure for baldness. Stops hair from falling, make it grow thicker and long. Use no dye. Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Cleaner is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing it has no equal,

PRICE. { Hair Grower $1.00. Six (6) bottles for $5.00
Scalp Cleaner 50 cents.

See the photograph of the seven Sutherland Sisters (group) on every box. Ladies should not fail to use the Seven Sutherland Sisters Dressing Combs. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and see the ladies with long beautiful hair. At the store of

CONSULTATION FREE.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. | Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.
Our motto, as heretofore, shall
Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS
Possible for the LEAST MONEY.
We shall be pleased to haue
You examine styles and prices,
Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

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SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once
E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 5, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Sherwood Freed, of Punxsutawney, is visiting Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. J. G. Hicks, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is convalescing.

—Jno. D. Long and family, of Altoona, spent Thanksgiving day among Mapleton friends.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—W. A. McCarl and family, of Altoona, spent a portion of the past week with friends in Mapleton.

—A. W. Wright, of Colfax P. O., has 2,000 first class shaved white pine lap shingles, 27 inches long, for sale.

—A. Carothers, of Mill Creek, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. D. B. Miller, of this place, during the past week.

—Mrs. J. W. Weston and daughter Maude, of Altoona, spent a portion of the past week with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—P. M. Hooper, who was severely injured at the Mapleton Sand company's works about six weeks ago, is again able to be out.

—P. H. Bence, Esq., of Three Springs, has been critically ill for some time. His many friends are hoping for his restoration to health.

—Prof. Karl Keffer, of the California (Pa.) state normal school, spent a portion of last week with his family and friends at Three Springs.

—Miss Edna Craig, of Newton Hamilton, spent several days of last week visiting in Mapleton, the guest of the family of R. S. Henderson.

—Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Ryde, spent a portion last week with her parents in this place. Monday she and Mr. Banks left for a few days' sojourn in the Quaker city.

—A delegation of the members of Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of this place, paid a fraternal visit to the Camp at Mount Union on Monday night.

—Already one hundred persons have applied to the commissioners of Clearfield county for the position of mercantile appraiser, with several districts yet to hear from.

—An unknown tramp with his throat cut from ear to ear, was found dead in the woods near Tyrone station Tuesday morning last, by Charles Decker, a railroader from Huntingdon.

—Latimer Snyder, a well known resident of Shirley township, was found dead in bed on Tuesday morning of last week. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

—Rev. Teasdale, pastor of the Mill Creek Baptist congregation, will preach a patriotic sermon on Sunday, December 16th. W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A., has been invited to attend in a body and the invitation has been accepted.

—FOR RENT.—The store room in Mapleton known as Rex's "old reliable" stand. Best location in the town and an excellent opening for the proper party. For further particulars call on or address, W. H. Rex, Mapleton Depot,

—Last Wednesday evening a certain person relieved A. T. Coder, of Union township, of some of his poultry. The thief left one of his gloves near Mr. Coder's barn, and he would do well to redeem the property without unnecessary delay.

—Wm. Orr, a Perry county attorney, who had been convicted of embezzlement, was refused a new trial at the late term of court. He was sentenced to six months in the county jail, $100 fine and cost, and to be debarred from practice in the court.

—W. H. Morgan, who has been located at Primrose, Washington county, for several months past, is visiting Mapleton friends. He will return to Braddock the latter part of the week, where he had been employed previous to going to the former place.

—A Mapleton mechanic is already bidding among his friends for a Christmas dinner. He says he had no Thanksgiving dinner but comforted his family with the promise that if some of his friends don't invite them out for Christmas he will buy a turkey.

—Good times come to those who expect and work for them. Do not get to fretting and fuming about the times, but write to S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., (see their advertisement in another column), and they can give you suggestions for improving the time.

—The new building at Juniata College, to be known as "Students' Hall," is going up. It is to be of brick, four stories high, and will contain a gymnasium, chemical, physical and biological laboratories, biblical and general libraries, six fine recitation rooms and in the upper floor at least twenty modern dormitories.—*News.*

—Michael H. Shultz, a Blair county farmer, was killed on the Logan valley electric railway near Hollidaysburg one day last week. He was walking on the track when a car came along and run him down, crushing his skull and passing over his body. He was about 50 years old, and is survived by a widow and seven children.

—Thanksgiving evening John A. Brumbaugh and Miss Emma Wilson were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents in this place, Rev. F. W. Curry officiating. The contracting parties are highly esteemed young people and hosts of friends join us in extending to them hearty congratulations and wishing them a long, joyous and prosperous life.

—For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—For boys and girls we know of no better story paper than *Golden Days*. It is printed weekly and contains sixteen pages of the very best reading matter for young people. As a Christmas present for a boy or girl nothing would be more appropriate or better appreciated than a year's subscription to *Golden Days*, the price of which is $3. Address your order to James Elverson, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Thomas B. Gilson, the oldest employee in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad company in point of term service, died at his home in Hollidaysburg on Friday last, aged 81 years. Deceased began his work for the company with the opening of the road, and was perhaps the only employee remaining who had started out with it during its construction, having been connected with the road for forty-one years.

—Mr. Ira P. Westmore, a prominent real estate agent, of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

—Officers J. L. Roland and J. H. Westbrook, of Huntingdon, captured two burglars named William Shirley and John Whitney, who had robbed a store in Derry, Westmorelane county, Sunday of last week. The officers had gone to Warrior Ridge water station to investigate the haunts frequented by this class of people, to get some trace, if possible, of the person or persons who murdered an unknown tramp near Tyrone on Tuesday previous. While looking about they discovered the above-named persons, who had in their possession a lot of goods, consisting of collars, cuffs, ties, shirts, etc. The officers took them to Huntingdon where the goods was examined, and from a pice of a tag they were identified as the property of Robert Kinkade, a merchant of Derry. The prisoners later confessed to the robbery and were taken to Greensburg the following day.

—While Western express was passing Huntingdon early Tuesday morning of last week, a prisoner in charge of officer Doran, of Cleveland, leaped through the window while the officer was taking a doze and disappeared in the darkness. The train was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour when the man made his perilous jump for liberty. The officer continued on the train to Altoona and returned to Huntingdon on Harrisburg accommodation, where his man, who had been captured, was handed over to him upon his arrival, but little the worse for his desperate jump. The prisoner was Frederick Neiman, a Cleveland crook, who was wanted in that city on several charges. He had been arrested in Philadelphia and held there until the Cleveland officer arrived and took charge of him. His leap is considered a most remarkable one, the most surprising feature of it being that he was not dashed to death.

—Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and I thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was affected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa., and J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa.

Dedication.

Thanksgiving day the new hall of Washington Camp, No. 554, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Hustontown, Fulton county, was dedicated. The staff selected for the ceremony was constituted as follows: President, State President Clarence F. Huth, esq., of Shamokin; Vice President, District President M. R. Shaffner, of McConnellsburg; Master of Forms, Ex-State M. of F. I. N. Swope, of Mapleton Depot; Chaplain, Rev. W. J. Shafer, of Hustontown. Mrs. Rev. Shafer presided at the organ and ably rendered the selections. The ceremony observed was the beautiful service prescribed by the rules of the order. At the conclusion State President Huth delivered a stirring address full of clear, concise thought, elegantly and forcibly expressed. Bro. Huth is one of the ablest speakers in the state and his literary attainments enable him to entertain any audience. Addresses were also made by I. N. Swope, M. R. Shaffner, esq., Rev. Shafer, Dr. A. D. Dalbey and county superintendent Clem Chestnut. In the evening a camp fire was held at which District President Shaffner presided. It was a delightful occasion. The new hall would be a credit to any community. It is 28 x 50 feet in size, two stories high, well lighted, excellently arranged and ventilated with a view to comfort. The lower floor is arranged for banquet and entertainment purposes. The structure was erected at a cost of $1119. The lot cost $32.20. The principal projectors of the enterprise were Dr. A. K. Davis, superintendent Chestnut and Mr. Lamberson, and with such men at the back of any project it could not be otherwise than successful. The Cnmp on this occasion abundantly provided for the needs and comforts of the visitors, every member seeming to be desirous of showing them every attention. Long may Camp 554 and its hospitable members prosper.

Epworth League Entertainment.

The third monthly meeting, under the auspices of the literary department of the Epworth League of this place, will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 6.30 P. M. Following is the programme:

Singing.
Recitation, "Autumn"—Myrtle Wright.
Recitation, "On the Banks of the Tennessee"—John G. Hooper.
Exercise, "The Songs that Mother Sang"—Grace Numer and Myrtle Wright.
Recitation, "How Can You Do Without Him"—O. L. Wilson.
Singing.
Select Reading—Mrs. Maggie Boring.
Solo—Lloyd Baker.
Recitation, "Where There's Drink There's Danger"—Mrs. Manie Swope.
Address—T. M. Logan.
Recitation, "Davy's Promise, or I Must Be There on New Year's Day"—J. B. Montgomery.
Singing.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1894, Ephraim Dell, agent, will offer at public sale one mile south of Latta Grove postoffice, personal property and real estate as follows: Cook stove, 10 plate stove, 2 chests, clock, crocks, dishes, iron kettle, cutting box, looms, spinning wheels, etc. Also, at the same time, the real estate of Michael Dell, deceased. This comprises a tract of 99 acres, having thereon a double log house, frame barn and other outbuildings. For further particulars see bills.

Local Institute Proceedings.

A local institute was held at Saltillo last Saturday, of which the following is a condensed report:

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Supt. Rudy, after which an organization was effected by electing C. M. Rosenbery chairman, and W. E. Faulkender, secretary.

The first topic, "The Outlook," in the absence of those who were on for discussion, was omittted, and the second topic, "Practical Teaching," was taken up and discussed by W. E. Faulkender, Prof. Silverthorn, C. H. Drake, I. N. Swope, Supt. Rudy, and C. Greene. This subject became so interesting as to consume the entire forenoon.

The afternoon session was opened by singing, after which the topic, "The Pupil of To-day the Citizen of the Future," was discussed by Clay Park, I. N. Swope, Prof. Silverthorn, Supt. Rudy, Miss Hattie Cornelius, J. E. Giffin, C. H. Drake, Frank Harkleroad, John F. Meminger, C. Greene, G. M. Gutshall, E. S. Cornelius and Edward Greene. All the discussions on this subject were instructive and entertaining.

The institute on motion then took up the topic, "Our Outlook," which was discussed by J. K. Leader, Clay Park, Frank Harkleroad, C. H. Drake, D. E. McClain, John Meminger, C. Greene, G. M. Gutshall, E. S. Cornelius and Edward Greene.

Mr. Leader especially deserves much credit for interest in education as he drove seven miles after the rain was over in order to be present to open the above topic.

A vote of thanks was then extended to the visiting teachers and friends of education for their words of instruction and encouragement so ably given. To the trustees of the Baptist church for the use of the church. To the choir for their excellent music. To the citizens for their kindness and hospitality in providing entertainment for our visiting friends. To the directors for their hearty co-operation and support in helping to make this the best institute held in our community.

Too much credit cannot be given to C. M. Rosenbery for his untiring effort in preparing for the educational meeting, which was so successful and a rich feast to all who heard it. *

CASSVILLE.

Abraham Horton and Lemuel Stevens shot a fine large deer on Thursday, the first of the season.

Mr. Noble, who was very ill, has recovered from the effects under the care of Dr. Sara Whiteside.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson left on Monday for Philadelphia, where they will spend the winter.

Judge Clarkson and wife spent Thanksgiving with their son, Dr. Coleman Clarkson, at Lewistown.

The W. C. T. U. has been helping those in affliction and want and believes helping others, helps the helper.

Mrs. Mary Greenland is quite ill, owing to heart trouble and advanced years. Though suffering, she is patient and calm and realizes the presence of "One mighty to save."

Thanksgiving day was suitably observed. The stores were closed and merchants at church. Rev. Kauffman delivered the sermon, which showed deep thought. Rev. Stine added some closing remarks full of pathos and gratitude. The opening prayer and the closing prayer were made by Rev. Detter.

The Mission Band held a public meeting on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Stine was present and gave a bright and cheering talk. Mrs. Clarkson told of Christmas in other lands. Mrs. Heaton led the children in an exercise. Bernice Houck gave a beautiful recitation and the program was full of interest.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. Kings New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottes are free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and clean and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REPORT ON THE NEW NAVY

SECRETARY HERBERT RECOMMENDS MORE WARSHIPS.

He Advises the Construction of Three Battle-Ships and Twelve Torpedo Boats—The Naval Estimates—The New Submarine Torpedo Boat—Japan Teaches a Lesson.

The annual report of the Navy Department has just been made public.

The most important recommendation made by Secretary Herbert is that Congress authorize the construction of three great battle-ships of about 10,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each, and twelve torpedo boats of from 100 to 300 tons each, at the discretion of the Secretary, to cost not exceeding an average of $170,000.

There are many features of interest in this report, not only in the way of review of naval progress at home and abroad but also relating to great questions of naval policy. He shows that since his last report five splendid ships have been completed, tried and added to the naval list, three of which are capable of speed in excess of twenty-one knots, while two of them are the fleetest cruisers in the world. The five vessels are the Marblehead, 18.44 knots, Columbia, 22.60 knots; Olympia, 21.69 knots Montgomery, 19.056 knots, and Minneapolis, 23.076 knots.

One important change of naval policy is noted in connection with the advertisements for three new torpedo boats soon to be issued. The Secretary says that no speed provisions will be allowed on these boats; that the premium system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but the department is now convinced that the time has come when, with the experience gained, it may with profit be abandoned.

Still treating of torpedo boats, the report shows the startling number of these craft now on hand in foreign countries to be 1283 and the number building 182. Great Britain has 175 on hand and sixty-four building, while France is even better off with 214 on hand and forty-one building. Of seventeen countries enumerated, not one has less than twenty-two. Of these boats, the United States, with more coasts and ports than any other Nation, has but six, counting three yet to be built.

The work on new ship construction has proceeded satisfactorily and the deliveries of armor which had retarded the work are now being made at a rate that promises to bring in the full contract supply during the next spring. The work on the new gunboats at Newport News is also going on rapidly, and the Secretary says that these vessels have been contracted for at a price fully as low as is paid for similar work in France and England. The Secretary speaks in terms of deep regret of the loss of the Kearsarge, and to prevent the famous name from lapsing on the naval list, he suggests that a battle-ship be built to perpetuate it. He also suggests that the renowned old Constitution be put in repair and placed on exhibition at the Washington Navy Yard as an object of interest to patriotic Americans.

The Secretary has taken a cue from the battle of the Yalu and says that he has given instructions that all but the most necessary woodwork must be removed from our ships. As all the guns for our new naval vessels are now nearly finished, the report states that the work of constructing a sufficient reserve store should be commenced at once, and a proper estimate is submitted to that end. Attention is called in this connection to fact that although the Government is annually expending a large subsidy for vessels, such as the Paris and New York, to secure their use in time of war, it has not a gun to put on them. At present, in case of war, Great Britain could speedily arm her merchant marine on the great lakes and do us enormous damage, while if we had a reserve supply of guns, we could dominate these waters.

On this point of preparation for war in time of peace, the Secretary makes this very significant comment

"The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A Nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouring Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers."

The Secretary caused experiments to be made at Newport to termine the probable effect upon the crew of a submarine boat of the explosion of torpedo charges. Live animals were inclosed in an old Lay torpedo case, which was submerged in fifteen feet of water, and charges of eighty pounds of gun cotton were exploded at various distances from 431 feet to eighty feet. No damage was done to the inmates and it has been demonstrated that the crew of a submarine boat will be safe so long as the hull is not ruptured.

The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amount to $30,952,020.40, of which $13,259,392 is to make payments upon work hitherto authorizing the construction, steam machinery, armor and armament of the new vessels now approaching completion. This appropriation, which is to meet an indebtedness due before the end of the fiscal year, will be substantially the last, for, with the expenditure of $750,000 in 1897, the existing new navy will be entirely paid for.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AMERICA has 2000 breweries.

CANADA is to have a world's fair.

CALIFORNIA'S wine crop is very short.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Detroit, Mich.

GAME is plentiful in the Indian Territory.

ENGLAND'S hop crop is exceptionally good.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., wants a Lexow committee.

IT cost Yale $260 a day for football last season.

PARTRIDGES and quail are in abundant supply.

A GOOD bicycle can be bought in France for $15.

SUICIDES are frequent among the discharged clerks in Washington.

HOG cholera is causing consternation among the farmers of Central Illinois.

JAPAN has placed an order in New York for 250,000 yards of cotton duck for tents.

PASSENGER agents of the railroads running South anticipate a heavy travel this winter.

MORE sugar beets than ever will be planted in Nebraska in 1895. They pay better than wheat.

PRESIDENT MORÄES, of Brazil, has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political offenders.

THE hostility between England and Germany is rapidly becoming more marked on both sides.

JAPANESE FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Branch of Service Conspicuously Efficient at Port Arthur During Its Recent Bombardment by the Japanese Troops.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DAVID MORGAN, coupon and discount clerk in the Bank of the Republic, New York City, was discovered to be short $15,000 in his accounts, $10,000 of which was made good.

THE Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company's steel mills resumed operations with 1000 hands.

Two brothers, named Harry and Eugene Sanders, were killed near Bowanstown, Penn. They were picking coal on the railroad track.

FIRE destroyed the entire business portion of Lyndonville, Vt., except J. L. Watchis's grocery and Dodge & Watson's furniture store. The loss is $200,000; insurance $130,000, distributed among nearly twenty companies.

IN New York City, Moses Holstein was run over and killed by a Broadway cable car, and Joseph Bello was killed by a Seventh avenue horse car.

PENNILESS Harry Menier jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge with a parachute.

THE University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated Harvard's team at University Field, Philadelphia, by a score of 18 to 4. Twenty-five thousand people were present.

CHARLES N. RICHARDS, a well-known saloon keeper and former proprietor of the Jefferson House in Watkins, N. Y., entered the room of Kate Quirk, a domestic employed at the Kendall House, and after killing her by cutting her throat he cut his own throat and died a few hours later.

Two men with drawn revolvers entered a saloon in New York City, and when the proprietor and the customers did not throw up their hands at the command, fired seven shots, slightly wounding two of the customers. One of the men fired two shots at a policeman. He was captured, but the other escaped.

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, more widely known as the Sugar Trust, announced that the big plants of the trust in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere would be shut down for an indefinite period. Fifteen thousand men are to be thrown out of work. Threats of free sugar, overproduction and the bad times forced a cessation, Mr. Havemeyer says.

South and West.

DIPHTHERIA in Detroit, Mich., has rapidly increased and the closing of all the schools has been ordered.

THE Trans-Mississippi Congress began its sessions in St. Louis, Mo.

E. P. HILLIARD, a Chicago capitalist, was shot and killed in his office by a milkman, who thought Hilliard had defrauded him.

A FALLING wall killed three men in Springfield, Ill.

SHERIFF MCGEE was killed at Canadian City, Texas, by bandits who tried to rob an express train.

THE Commercial Bank at Lamoni, Iowa, was entered and the safe blown open by robbers. The robbers secured $10,000 in money and considerable jewelry.

EIGHT lives have been lost and property amounting to $1,000,000 destroyed by forest fires in the bottoms of Tennessee.

WARRANTS were issued at Chicago for the arrest of James M. Aubery, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, who is accused of forging his father-in-law's name.

Washington.

MORE than twenty-five members of Congress, it is said, have written letters to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, asking that their mileage for this session be forwarded to them, as they do not wish to come to Washington this winter.

THE British Minister in the Mosquito Reservation sent to Port Limon for a warship. The United States ship Columbia started from Jamaica for Bluefields, and Secretary Gresham instructed Ambassador Bayard by cable to ask the British Foreign Office to explain why Great Britain refused to recognize the Nicaraguan Government.

PROPOSALS for a monument of American granite to be erected at Washington's birthplace, Wakefield, Va., have been invited. The amount available for the monument is $11,000.

THE President spent Thanksgiving Day at Woodley with his family, having no company. The members of the Cabinet who were in Washington dined quietly at their homes.

THE roll of the next House as sent to the printer shows 244 Republicans, 104 Democrats, 6 Populists, 1 Silverite and one vacant seat.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service has been issued.

Foreign.

A COMELY woman about thirty years old was found dead in a frequented thoroughfare, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, about midnight. Her throat was cut and some newspapers intimated that it was another "Jack the Ripper" crime.

IT is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was three thousand men.

A DECREE abolishing public executions in Spain has been issued at Madrid.

CHINA'S special peace commissioner arrived in Japan.

A FISHING schooner arriving at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, reports that the Falcon, Arctic Explorer Peary's vessel, was lost with all on board off the Newfoundland coast.

THE recent flood at Limasol, Island of Cyprus, drowned twenty-two persons. The damage to property is estimated at $250,000.

THE American colonies in Berlin, Rome, London and Paris had Thanksgiving dinners.

LI HUNG CHANG, Prince Kung and the civil and military chiefs at Port Arthur, China, have been formally charged with high treason.

PRINCESS BISMARCK DEAD.

The Wife of the German Ex-Chancellor Expires After a Long Illness.

Princess Bismarck, the wife of Prince Bismarck, died at Varzin, Germany, a few mornings ago. She had been ill for some time, and on the day before her death suffered a relapse, and great anxiety was felt in regard to her condition by the Prince and

PRINCESS BISMARCK.

by her attendants. All the family were hastily summoned to her bedside. Count Herbert Bismarck was present when his mother passed away. Although it is feared that the effect of his wife's death upon the Prince will be serious, it is satisfactory to add that the great Chancellor has been in better health lately and that he has been able to resume his daily drives.

In 1847 young Count Bismarck married the woman who has passed out of his life. She was Johanna Von Puttkamer. Bismarck's courtship was ardent and unceasing. Herr Von Puttkamer was prejudiced and uncompromising, and bitterly opposed the young man's suit. The Chancellor to be was then a rather wild young man, of no apparent future. He had left his university with no particular distinction, and was, the family thought, in no way suited to be a son-in-law of the Von Puttkamers. One day Bismarck resolved to take matters into his own hands. He went before the family circle of the Von Puttkamers, folded the young woman in his arms, and looking Herr Von Puttkamer in the eyes said sternly: "What God has joined let no man put asunder." After that things went all Bismarck's way. He loved his wife with devotion and fidelity, and his home life was an ideal one. Politics did not enter there. Princess Bismarck was an essentially German woman. She took but little interest in affairs of State. She bore Bismarck two sons, Count William and Count Herbert. The former is a country squire. The latter, in a measure, took up the father's interest in politics. The effect of the death of the Princess upon the ex-Chancellor will be watched with anxiety. So great was the sympathy between the husband and wife that illness on the part of one always affected the other.

IT is stated that, in consequence of the cold, wet season and the consequent lack of flowers, the bees in France have been unable to make honey enough to feed themselves, and that it will be necessary for bee cultivators to supply their hives with honey or sugar to keep the bees alive.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Estimates and Suggestions—Battalion Formation Urged — More Troops Are Needed — Coast Defences — Better Recruits and Fewer Desertions.

Secretary of War Lamont, in his annual report, says that the total number of enlisted men in the service on October 31 was 25,516. Of this number 23,775 were distributed as follows among the various departments: California, 1335; Colorado, 3,223; Columbia, 1506; Dakota, 3190; East, 6626; Missouri, 3754; Platte, 2106; Texas, 1985.

The expenditures for the fiscal year were $56,039,009.34; appropriations for fiscal year ending in 1895, $52,429,112.78; estimates for that year, $52,318,629.55.

The Secretary earnestly recommends legislation to establish the three-battalion formation now adopted by the armies of every other civilized Nation. To effect that change he recommends a return to the law of 1870, fixing at 30,000 the limit of the army. By the changes proposed the army will be increased twenty per cent. in efficiency. It is proposed to add two companies to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments and two batteries to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in cavalry is proposed.

The cost of the increased number of enlisted men would be $1,200,000 annually, but as retrenchment has reduced administrative expenses of the War Department $500,000, efficient organization and greater strength may be obtained at an increase of only $700,000.

It is proposed to meet the necessary increase in line officers by reductions in the staff, and to this end a consolidation of the Quartermaster's Pay and Subsistence Departments into the Bureau of Supply is recommended.

The concentration of troops during the past year at important centers has been effected without lessening necessary protection heretofore afforded to any part of the country.

The three recruiting depots have been abolished, adding 1500 men to the effective strength and reducing expenditures about $250,000. Post and regimental recruiting, which involves little or no expense and brings recruits immediately into the commands with which they are to serve, will be extended. The character of recruits is improved, and last year only 7517 out of 27,531 applicants were accepted. All recruits must now write the English language and must be citizens of the United States or must have declared their intentions. Of 2701 men discharged by expiration of service 2079 re-enlisted. Desertions show a large decrease.

Seven regiments have been armed with the new magazine rifle, and by May 1, 1895, the infantry will be completely equipped with the new arm. The manufacture of modern field and siege artillery has been continued.

Sea coast defence may now be prosecuted as rapidly as Congress makes appropriations. The total cost of finishing the armament of our twenty-eight chief seaports, of which the first fourteen are Portland, Me.; Boston, Narragansett Bay, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Mobile and San Francisco, is estimated to be $20,639,987 for guns, $9,801,120 for mortars, $12,500,000 for gun carriages and $5,232,000 for mortar carriages, a total, including contract work, of $50,277,248. Annual appropriations of $4,250,000 will be required for armament during the next twelve years, which will build and mount 683 high power guns and 824 high power mortars. By the end of December we shall have seventy-seven high power guns awaiting carriages. One twelve-inch gun is mounted at Sandy Hook, and another will soon be, and three of this calibre are to be mounted during the year at San Francisco. One battery of sixteen mortars, commanding the southern entrance to New York Harbor, is nearly completed, and by July a second battery commanding the eastern entrance, and like the batteries at Boston and San Francisco, will be mounted.

Such progress has been made in sea coast defence that a board of artillery officers has been appointed to develop a system to direct the fire of the fortifications at the Narrows, New York, against a hostile fleet.

More liberal provisions of law for arming and equipping the National Guard are recommended. The militia numbers 117,533 officers and men, an increase of about 5000 since last year. The artillery arm, maintained by thirty-three States, numbers 5922; the cavalry arm, maintained by twenty-six States, 5069.

Secretary Lamont refers briefly to the use of troops to execute the orders of the United States courts last summer, and to the thorough efficiency of every branch of the service then demonstrated.

Secretary Lamont recommends that a statue of General Grant be erected at Washington, between the Capitol and the Congressional Library.

The construction of a memorial bridge over the Potomace, as an approach to the National Cemetery at Arlington, to connect Washington and Fort Myer, is again recommended.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Two Fatally Injured at Danby, N. Y.

Word has been received of a boiler explosion at a saw mill in Danby, Tompkins County, N. Y. William Bierce and a man named Van Lieu were killed, while Henry Beardsley and Fremont McFall were so badly scalded that they cannot recover.

INDIANS about Wentachee, Wash., are wild over the blasting of a big sacred rock by Great Northern Railway workmen. The rock was covered with hieroglyphic records of battles, deaths, etc., and was regarded with reverence.

A KEARNY (N. J.) horse slaughterer, while nominally preparing horse carcases for export to France, as meat, has really been selling freely to New York butchers, and the horses were mostly old and worn out, into the bargain.

ALASKA has sent a delegate to Washington with instructions to secure, if possible, the same laws for Alaska as are now in force in Oregon, together with high license and local option measures.

THE Democratic members of the next House of Representatives from north of Mason and Dixon's line number thirteen.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

The Governor-Elect's Staff.

Governor-elect Morton officially announced the following appointments for his military staff, all of the persons named having signified their acceptance of the postions offered them:

Colonel E. A. McAlpin, of Sing Sing, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick C. McLewee, of New York, Inspector-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Captain Benjamin Flagler, United States Volunteers, of Niagara Falls, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, to succeed the present incumbent at the close of his term in February next, with rank of Brigadier-General.

William C. Wallace, of Brooklyn, Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

M. O. Terry, M. D., of Utica, Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Edmund Hayes, civil engineer, of Buffalo, Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Howard Carroll, of New York, Chief of Artillery, with rank of Brigadier-General.

W. S. C. Wiley, of Catskill, Quartermaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel James M. Varnum, of New York, Paymaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.

E. C. O'Brien, of Plattsburg, Commissary-General of Substance, with rank of Brigadier-General.

General B. M. Whitlock, of New York (reappointed), Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Archibald Rogers, of Hyde Park; Charles Francis James, John Jacob Astor, of Rhinebeck; George W. Turner, George Bliss Agnew and Herbert Livingston Satterlee, of New York, representing the State Naval Militia, Mr. Satterlee being Navigating Officer of the First Naval Battalion, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

The Governor-elect also decided to reappoint Colonel Frederick Phisterer as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Ended Her Life With Poison.

Eunice Baker, aged twenty-four, daughter of Benjamin Baker, a farmer living near Oak Orchards, killed herself with poison. About a year ago a marriage engagement between herself and Perry Houseman was broken and Houseman married another young woman. Since then Miss Baker had been despondent. After she had taken poison Miss Baker threw her arms around her mother's neck and told her that life was worthless for her without Houseman.

The New York State Indians.

The Indian office in Washington has received a report from A. W. Ferino, agent of the New York Indians at Salamanca. The tribes are Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas, St. Regis and Tuscororas. Schools on these reservations are supported by the State, yet the agent says the Indians are careless of the advantages offered them. In spite of vigorous missionary movements in favor of citizenship and division of lands in severalty, a large majority of the Indians are opposed to it. The more ignorant and less thrifty Indians fear that they would not be able to sustain themselves in competition with the whites. The ambitious members of the tribes fear that it would deprive them of their leadership.

State Scholarships at Cornell.

The State students in Cornell University, Ithaca, now number 512. Under the new constitution the number will be increased to 600. This will be a hardship on Cornell, for the cost of each State student is rated at $300. Under the present constitution the university is giving $150,000 annually for tuition, and this increase of twenty-two students a year will send the sum total up to nearly $180,000. The law of 1887 provides that every year one candidate shall be selected by competitive examination from each Assembly District, who shall be entitled to four years' free tuition in Cornell University. The State is now divided into 128 Assembly districts. After January 1 next it will contain 150 districts. The legal minds at Cornell are divided on the question whether Cornell will have to accept the addititional twenty-two students each year. The greater number are of the opinion, however, that the university will have to stand the increase. In order to do that it will have to cut down some of its departments.

A Memorial Tablet.

A beautiful tablet to the memory of Andrew McMillan, who for over twenty-five years was Superintendent of the Public Schools in Utica, was unveiled in the Library Building a few days ago. The tablet was made after designs prepared by F. Edwin Elwell, of New York. It consists of a bust of Mr. McMillan, in bronze, set in a handsome frame of terra-cotta colored marble. It was purchased by the teachers, presented to the city by Professor George C. Sawyer in their behalf, and accepted in an eloquent address by Mayor John C. Gibson.

General Items

COLONEL FELLOWS filed with Governor Flower his answer to the charges against him as District-Attorney of New York; the Governor appointed ex-Senator Linson to take testimony regarding Colonel Fellows's alleged neglect of duty.

BROOKLYN won a victory in the Court of Appeals against the Long Island Water Supply Company.

FERDINAND WARD, at Geneseo, received from Governor Flower letters restoring him to full rights as a citizen.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Objections to Religious Revivals."

TEXT: "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and their net brake."—Luke v., 6.

Simon and his comrades had experienced the night before what fishermen call "poor luck." Christ steps on board the fishing smack and tells the sailors to pull away from the beach and directs them again to sink the net. Sure enough, very soon the net is full of fishes, and the sailors begin to haul in. So large a school of fish was taken that the hardy men begin to look red in the face as they pull, and hardly have they begun to rejoice at their success when snap goes a thread of the net, and snap goes another thread, so there is danger not only of losing the fish, but of losing the net.

Without much care as to how much the boat tilts or how much water is splashed on deck, the fishermen rush about gathering up the broken meshes of the net. Out yonder there is a ship dancing on the wave, and they hail it, "Ship ahoy, bear down this way!" The ship comes, and both boats, both fishing smacks, are filled with the floundering treasures.

"Ah," says some one, "how much better it would have been if they had staid on shore, and fished with a hook and line, and taken one at a time, instead of having this great excitement, and the boat almost upset, and the net broken, and having to call for help, and getting sopping wet with the sea!" The church is the boat, the gospel is the net, society is the sea, and a great revival is a whole school brought in at one sweep of the net. I have admiration for that man who goes out with a hook and line to fish. I admire the way he unwinds the reel and adjusts the bait and drops the hook in a quiet place on a still afternoon, and here catches one and there one, but I like also a big boat, and a large crew, and a net a mile long, and swift oars, and stout sails, and a stiff breeze, and a great multitude of souls brought—so great a multitude that you have to get help to draw it ashore—straining the net to the utmost until it breaks here and there, letting a few escape, but bringing the great multitude into eternal safety.

In other words, I believe in revivals. The great work of saving men began with 3000 people joining the church in one day, and it will close with 40,000,000 or 100,000,000 people saved in 24 hours, when nations shall be born in a day. But there are objections to revivals. People are opposed to them because the net might get broken, and if by the pressure of souls it doest not get broken, then they take their own penknives and slit the net. "They inclosed a great multitude of fishes, and the net brake."

It is sometimes opposed to revivals of religion that those who come into the church at such times do not hold out; as long as there is a gale of blessing they have their sails up, but as soon as strong winds stop blowing then they drop into a dead calm. But what are the facts in the case? In all our churches the vast majority of the useful people are those who are brought in under great awakenings, and they hold out. Who are the prominent men in the United States in churches, in prayer meetings, in Sabbath-schools? For the most part they are the product of great awakenings.

I have noticed that those who are brought into the kingdom of God through revivals have more persistence and more determination in the Christian life than those who come in under a low state of religion. People born in an icehouse may live, but they will never get over the cold they caught in the icehouse! A cannon ball depends upon the impulse with which it starts for how far it shall go and how swiftly, and the greater the revival force with which a soul is started the more farreaching and far resounding will be the execution.

But it is sometimes objected to revivals that there is so much excitement that people mistake hysteria for religion.

We must admit that in every revival of religion there is either a suppressed or a demonstrated excitement. Indeed if a man can go out of a state of condemnation into a state of acceptance with God, or see others go, without any agitation of soul, he is in an unhealthy, morbid state, and is as repulsive and absurd as a man who should boast he saw a child snatched out from under a horse's hoofs and felt no agitation, or saw a man rescued from the fourth story of a house on fire and felt no acceleration of the pulses.

Salvation from sin and death and hell into life and peace and heaven forever is such a tremendous thing that if a man tells me he can look on it without any agitation I doubt his Christianity. The fact is that sometimes excitement is the most important possible thing. In case of resuscitation from drowning or freezing, the one idea is to excite animation. Before conversion we are dead. It is the business of the church to revive, arouse, awaken, resuscitate, startle into life. Excitement is bad or good according to what it makes us do. If it makes us do that which is bad, it is bad excitement, but if it make us agitated about our eternal welfare, if it make us pray, if it make us attend upon Christian service, if it make us cry unto God for mercy, then it is a good excitement.

It is sometimes said that during revivals of religion great multitudes of children and young people are brought into the church, and they do not know what they are about. It has been my observation that the earlier people come into the kingdom of God the more useful they are.

Robert Hall, the prince of Baptist preachers, was converted at twelve years of age. It is supposed he knew what he was about. Matthew Henry, the commentator, who did more than any man of his century for increasing the interest in the study of the Scriptures, was converted at eleven years of age; Isabella Graham, immortal in the Christian church, was converted at ten years of age; Dr. Watts, whose hymns will be sung all down the ages, was converted at nine years of age; Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the mightiest intellect that the American pulpit ever produced, was converted at seven years of age, and that father and mother take an awful responsibility when they tell their child at seven years of age, "You are too young to be a Christian," or "You are too young to connect yourself with the church." That is a mistake as long as eternity.

If during a revival two persons present themselves as candidates for the church, and the one is ten years of age, and the other is forty years of age, I will have more confidence in the profession of religion of the one ten years of age than the one forty years of age. Why? The one who professes at forty years of age has forty years of impulse in the wrong direction to correct, the child has only ten years in the wrong direction to correct. Four times ten are forty. Four times the religious prospect for the lad that comes into the kingdom of God, and into the church at ten years of age than the man at forty.

I am very apt to look upon revivals as connected with certain men who foster them. People who in this day do not like revivals, nevertheless, have not words to express their admiration for the revivalists of the past, for they were revivalists—Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, George Whitefield, Griffin, Davies, Osborn, Knapp, Nettleton and many others whose names come to my mind. The strength of their intellect and the holiness of their lives make me think they would not have anything to do with that which was ephemeral. Oh, it is easy to talk against revivals.

Do you know where Aaron Burr started on the downward road? It was when he was in college, and he became anxious about his soul and was about to put himself under the influence of a revival, and a minister of religion said: "Don't go there, Aaron; don't go there; that's a place of wildfire and great excitement; no religion about that; don't go there." He tarried away. His serious impressions departed. He started on the downward road. And who is responsible for his ruin? Was it the minister who warned him against that revival?

Now I come to the real, genuine cause of objection to revivals. That is the coldness of the objector. It is the secret and hidden but unmistakable cause in every case—a low state of religion in the heart. Wide awake, consecrated, useful Christians are never afraid of revivals. It is the spiritually dead who are afraid of having their sepulcher molested. The chief agents of the devil during a great awakening are always unconverted professors of religion. As soon as Christ's work begins they begin to gossip against it, and take a pail of water and try to put out this spark of religious influence, and they try to put out another spark. Do they succeed? As well when Chicago was on fire might some one have gone out with a garden water pot trying to extinguish it.

The difficulty is that when a revival begins in a church it begins at so many points that while you have doused one anxious soul with a pail of cold water there are 500 other anxious souls on fire. Oh, how much better it would be to lay hold of the chariot of Christ's gospel and help pull it on rather than to fling ourselves in front of the wheels, trying to block their progress! We will not stop the chariot, but we ourselves will be ground to powder.

Did you ever hear that there was a convention once held among the icebergs in the arctic? It seems that the summer was coming on, and the sun was getting hotter and hotter, and there was danger that the whole icefield would break up and flow away, so the tallest and the coldest and the broadest of all the icebergs, the very king of the arctics, stood at the head of the convention, and with a gavel of ice smote on a table of ice, calling the convention to order. But the sun kept growing in intensity of heat, and the south wind blew stronger and stronger, and soon all the icefield began to grind up, iceberg against iceberg, and to flow away. The first resolution passed by the convention was, "Resolved, that we abolish the sun."

But the sun would not be abolished. The heat of the sun grew greater and greater until after awhile the very king of the icebergs began to perspire under the glow, and the smaller icebergs fell over, and the cry was: "Too much excitement! Order, order!" Then the whole body, the whole field, of ice began to flow out, and a thousand voices began to ask: "Where are we going to now? Where are we floating to? We will all break to pieces." By this time the icebergs had reached the gulf stream, and they were melted into the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean. The warm sun is the eternal Spirit. The icebergs are frigid Christians. The warm gulf stream is a great revival. The ocean into which everything melted is the great, wide heart of the pardoning and sympathizing God.

But I think, after all, the greatest obstacle to revivals throughout Christendom to-day is an unconverted ministry. We must believe that the vast majority of those who officiate at sacred altars are regenerated, but I suppose there may float into the ministry of all the denominations of Christians men whose hearts have never been changed by the grace of God. Of course they are all antagonistic to revivals.

How did they get into the ministry? Perhaps some of them chose it as a respectable profession. Perhaps some chose it as a means of livelihood. Perhaps some of them were sincere, but were mistaken. As Thomas Chalmers said, he had been many years preaching the gospel before his heart had been changed, and, as many ministers of the gospel declare, they were preaching and had been ordained to sacred orders years and years before their hearts were regenerated. Gracious God, what a solemn thought for those of us who minister at the altar! With the present ministry in the present temperature of piety the world will never be enveloped with revivals. While the pews on one side the altar cry for mercy the pulpits on the other side the altar must cry for mercy. Ministers quarreling. Ministers trying to pull each other down. Ministers struggling for eclesiastical place. Ministers lethargic with whole congregations dying on their hand. What a spectacle!

Aroused pulpits will make aroused pews. Pulpits aflame will make pews aflame. Everybody believes in a revival of trade, everybody likes a revival in literature, everybody likes a revival in art, yet a great multitude cannot understand a revival in matters of religion. Depend upon it, where you find a man antagonistic to revivals, whether he be in pulpit or pew, he needs to be regenerated by the grace of God.

I could prove to a demonstration that without revivals this world will never be converted, and that in 100 or 200 years without revivals Christianity will be practically extinct. It is a matter of astounding arithmetic. In each of our modern generations there are at least 32,000,000 children. Now add 32,000,000 to the world's population, and then have only 100,000 or 200,000 converted every year, and how long before the world will be saved? Never—absolutely never!

During our war the President of the United States made proclamation for 75,000 troops. Some of you remember the big stir. But the King of the universe to-day asks for 800,000,000 more troops than are enlisted, and we want it done softly, imperceptibly, gently, no excitement, one by one!

You are a dry goods merchant on a large scale, and I am a merchant on a small scale, and I come to you and want to buy 1000 yards of cloth. Do you say: "Thank you; I'll sell you 1000 yards of cloth, but I'll sell you twenty yards to-day, and twenty to-morrow, and twenty the next day, and if it takes me six months I'll sell you the whole 1000 yards; you will want as long as that to examine the goods, and I'll want as long as that to examine the credit, and, besides that, 1000 yards of cloth are too much to sell all at once?" No, you do not say that. You take me into the counting room, and in ten minutes the whole transaction is consummated. The fact is, we cannot afford to be fools in anything but religion!

That very merchant who on Saturday afternoon sold me the 1000 yards of cloth at one stroke the next Sabbath in church will stroke his beard and wonder whether it would not be better for 1000 souls to come straggling along for ten years, instead of bolting in at one service.

We talk a good deal about the good times that are coming and about the world's redemption. How long before they will come? There is a man who says 500 years. Here is a man who says 200 years. Here is some one more confident who says in fifty years. What, fifty years? Do you propose to let two generations pass off the stage before the world is converted?

Suppose by some extra prolongation of human life at the next fifty years you should walk around the world, you would not in all that walk find one person that you recognize. Why? All dead or so changed that you would not know them. In other words, if you postpone the redemption of this world for fifty years, you admit that the majority of the two whole generations shall go off the stage unblessed and unsaved. I tell you the church of Jesus Christ cannot consent to it. We must pray and toil and have the revival spirit, and we must struggle to have the whole world saved before the men and women now in middle life pass off.

"Oh," you say, "it is too vast an enterprise to be conducted in so short a time." Do you know how long it would take to save the whole world if each man would bring another. It would take ten years. By a calculation in compound interest, each man bringing another, and that one another, and that one another, in ten years the whole world would be saved. If the world is not saved in the next ten years it will be the fault of the church of Christ.

Is it too much to expect each one to bring one? Some of us must bring more than one, for some will not do their duty. I want to bring 10,000 souls. I should be ashamed to meet my God in judgment if, with all my opportunities of commending Christ to the people, I could not bring 10,000 souls. But it will all depend upon the revival spirit. The hook and line fishing will not do it.

It seems to me as if God is preparing the world for some quick and universal movement. A celebrated electrician gave me a telegraph chart of the world. On that chart the wires crossing the continent and the cables under the sea looked like veins red with blood. On that chart I see that the headquarters of the lightnings are in Great Britain and the United States. In London and New York the lightnings are stabled, waiting to be harnessed for some quick dispatch. That shows you that the telegraph is in possession of Christianity.

It is a significant fact that the man who invented the telegraph was an old fashioned Christian—Professor Morse—and that the man who put the telegraph under the sea was an old fashioned Christian—Cyrus W. Field—and that the president of the most famous of the telegraph companies of this country was an old fashioned Christian—William Orton—going from the communion table on earth straight to his home in heaven. What does all that mean!

I do not suppose that the telegraph was invented merely to let us know whether flour is up or down, or which filly won the race at the Derby, or which marksman beat at Dollymount. I suppose the telegraph was invented and built to call the world to God.

In some of the attributes of the Lord we seem to share on a small scale—for instance, in His love and in His kindness. But until of late foreknowledge, omniscience, omnispresence, omnipotence, seem to have been exclusively God's possession. God desiring to make the race like Himself, gives us a species of foreknowledge in the weather probabilities, gives us a species of omniscience in telegraphy, gives us a species of omnipresence in the telephone, gives us a species of omnipotence in the steam power. Discoveries and inventions all around about us, people are asking what next!

I will tell you what next. Next, a stupendous religious movement. Next, the end of war. Next, the crash of despotisms. Next, the world's expurgation. Next, the Christlike dominion. Next, the judgment. What becomes of the world after that I care not. It will have suffered and achieved enough for one world. Lay it up in the drydocks of eternity, like an old man-of-war gone out of service, or fit it up like a ship of relief to carry bread to some other suffering planet, or let it be demolished. Farewell, dear old world, that began with paradise and ended with judgment conflagration!

One summer I stood on the Isle of Wight, and I had pointed out to me the place where the Eurydice sank with 200 or 300 young men who were in training for the British navy. You remember when the training ship went down there was a thrill of horror all over the world. Oh, my friends, this world is only a training ship. On it we are training for heaven. The old ship sails up and down the ocean of immensity, now through the dark wave of the midnight, now through the golden crested wave of the morn, but sails on and sails on. After awhile her work will be done, and the inhabitants of heaven will look out and find a world missing. The cry will be: "Where is that earth where Christ died and the human race were emancipated? Send out fleets of angels to find the missing craft." Let them sail up and down, cruise up and down the ocean of eternity, and they will catch not one glimpse of her mountain masts or her top gallants of floating cloud. Gone down! The training ship of a world perished in the last tornado. Oh, let it not be tnat she goes down with all on board, but rather may it be said of her passengers as it was said of the drenched passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship that crashed into the breakers of Melita, "They all escaped safe to land."

Cliff Dwellers' Village Found.

The most wonderful village of cliff dwellers extant has just been discovered in the Bradshaw Mountains in Arizona, and an exploring party is now organizing at Prescott to visit the place and thoroughly inspect it. The village is in one of the most inaccessible canons of that remarkable range, and has never before been seen by white men. Some wonderful discoveries have been made. The canon was stumbled on by accident by two prospectors, White and Williams, who did not attempt thorough exploration, owing to the great size of the ancient settlement. From the description they give there is no doubt that this is the largest village of the kind ever discovered. It is located along the high banks of Willow canon, and the houses are estimated to number 260. It is a difficult matter to reach the canon even with pack animals, which accounts for its having been so long undiscovered. There are three natural terraces in the canon wall and the dwellings open back from them. Narrow steps in the rock now almost worn away seem to indicate that this was the method employed in ascent and descent. Several of the houses were explored, and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one house a skeleton of a man was discovered, not over four feet eight inches in height. The canon at this place is half a mile wide, and shows every evidence of having been cultivated. If this proves to be a fact on later examination, it will throw new light on these mysterious people of long ago. As far as known no other evidence of cultivation has ever been discovered of this departed race.

W. C. T. U. Against Football.

The W. C. T. U. Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned after passing resolutions favoring public regulation of amusements, denouncing card playing, theatre going, "promiscuous dancing," and this plank on football:

"We disapprove of such exercises of such games of football as require the presence of a physician, as being injurious to physical well being and brutalizing in their moral tendency.

"We protest against intercollegiate athletics as demoralizing to the legitimate work of college life, and calculated to encourage the spirit of gambling."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 9.

Lesson Text: "Christ Preaching by Parables," Luke viii., 4-15—Golden Text: Luke viii., 11—Commentary.

4. "And when much people were gathered together and were come to Him out of every city He spake by a parable." In Math. xiii., 2, and Mark iv., 1, it is written that He sat in a ship, and the multitude stood on the shore while He taught them. In Math. xiii., 1, it is said that He went out of the house and sat by the seaside. This going out of the house may be suggestive of His turning from the house of Israel because of their turning against Him, for we read in Math. xii., 14, that they held a council to destroy Him, and it was not till after this that they were taught by parables. The light is never taken from those who are willing to receive it.

5. "A sower went out to sow his seed, and as he sowed some fell by the wayside, and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it." In verse 11 and 12 we have His own explanation of verse 5 and will therefore take them here and so on through the lesson. The seed is the word of God. In I Pet. i., 23, it is called incorruptible seed which liveth and abideth forever. In Math. xiii., 37, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man, but in the next verse the good seed is the children of the kingdom.

6. "And some fell upon a rock, and as soon as it was strung up it withered away because it lacked moisture." Matthew and Mark say it had not much earth and withered when the sun was up because it had no root.

13. Here is the explanation of the seed on the rocky soil. Compare Math xiii., 20, 21, and Mark iv., 10, 17. These church-goers receive the word with joy, possibly talk it over on the way home and at the dinner table, but some one says something against the preacher, a slander old or new, or perhaps one says that higher criticism has disposed of the wole passage which the preacher spoke from, and the foundation of his remarks are thus swept away. Or perhaps next day in the store or office the hearer talks of the good sermon of yesterday and is laughed at by his fellows, who want to know when he turned his back on them and how soon he intends to depart for the foreign field. Thus he is offended, and satan conquers.

7. "And some fell among thorns, and the thorns sprang up with it and choked it." Mark iv., 7., says it yielded no fruit.

14. This verse, with Math. xiii., 22, and Mark iv., 18, 19, gives light on the thorny ground hearers. These seemed to be really saved people. The failure with them is fr it not salvation. The cares and riches and pleasures of this life, with the lusts of other things, choke the word, and they bring no fruit to perfection. There are many who think that if they can only make sure of heaven that is everything, and having received Jesus as their Saviour they are burdened with business or household cares or carried way with pleasures or other things, as studies or pursuits of various kinds. They accept Jesus as Saviour, but not as Lord. They expect to crown Him Lord of all when they get to heaven, but know nothing of it here. They are described in I Cor. iii., 15, as losing their works and saved as by a fire. They are not abiding in Him for fruit bearing and would be ashamed if He should come (I John ii., 28; John xv.).

8. "And other fell on good ground and sprang up and bare fruit an hundredfold. And when He had said these things he cried, He that hath ears to hear let him hear." Matthew and Mark say that this seed brought forth some thirty, some sixty and some a hundredfold.

15. This, with Math. xiii., 23, and Mark iv., 20, leave us in no doubt as to who are meant by the good ground. The honest and good heart must indicate the new heart born from above, which was probably also in the last class of hearers. These hear the word and receive it and keep it and with patience bring forth fruit to the praise of His name who redeemeth them. While all true believers are equally sanctified in Christ by his one offering (Heb. x., 10, 14), it is equally true that we are daily being sanctified as to our daily life by His word of truth (John xvii., 17). All God's dealings with His people are in order that they may bear more fruit, for He is glorified when we bear much fruit (John xv., 5, 8). To this end we must remember that Jesus said in this connection, "Without Me or apart from Me ye can do nothing," or, as in Hos. xiv., 8, "From Me is thy fruit found." If we, as believers, ever find ourselves trying to abide or trying to bear fruit, we may be sure that we are not right, for quietly as the branch abides in the vine and as quietly as the vine bears fruit, through its branches so quietly will God by His Spirit bear fruit through us in Jesus's name when we are fully yielded to Him. We need not plan anything for Him, for "we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesuss unto good works, which God hath before prepared, that we should walk in them" (Eph. ii., 10). If we simply and whole heartedly yield to Him, He will work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure those things which are well pleasing in His sight (Phil. ii., 13; Heb. xiii., 21). Some have not ears to hear these things. They are wise and prudent in their own estimation and want to know why God gave us brains and common sense if He did not want us to be self-reliant and plan and work out things for His glory.

9. "And His disciples asked Him, saying, What might this parable be?" In Mark iv., 10, it is written that "when He was alone they that were about Him with the twelve asked of Him the parable." So in Mark xiii., 3, 4, we find that Peter, James, John and Andrew asked Him privately about certain matters. He still has an inner circle of disciples to whom He tells many things which He cannot tell to all. He is not partial. He is no respecter of persons, but all do not come equally close to Him in whole-hearted surrender. All limitations and hindrances are on our side, not on His.

10. "And He said, Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God, but to others in parables, that seeing they might not see and hearing they might not understand." This is not as some think, who suppose that He taught in parables in order to make His teachings more plain. Observe, He says that they might not see and not understand. He had taught them plainly and without parables until they refused Him and sought to kill Him, but now that the kingdom is to be postponed till His return He tells in parables the characteristics of this present age, known as the period of the mystery of the kingdom. A parable is like the shell of a nut, as one has said. It keeps the kernel from the indolent and for diligent.—Lesson Helper.

Scenic Railway For Atlanta.

The Cotton States and International Exposition Company, Atlanta, Ga., has closed a contract with Chicago parties for the erection of a scenic railway. It will have an undulating track an i cover 700 feet of space. The same concern had a scenic railway at the Midwinter Exposition in San Francisco and it was one of the most popular features.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Pullman strike of 1894 cost the State of Illinois $400,000.

THE shoe industry leads all others in approaching full production.

POLES have overspread the greatest part of Long Island as farm laborers.

IN Murano, a small island near Venice, over half the entire population work at glassmaking.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland are thirty-four years old.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, has sailed for America to attend the meeting of the Federation of Labor.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE says the most hopeful sign of better times is the larger employment of labor everywhere.

EVERY workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

JUDGE COOLEY pointed out the dangers in compulsory arbitration in an address to the Post-Graduate Club at Ann Arbor, Mich.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN, of the Knights of Labor, has voluntarily reduced his salary from $3500 to $2500 a year.

BOSTON garment workers propose to establish co-operative shops, under the jurisdition of the United Garment Workers of America.

THE object of the Federal Union of Kansas City is to gather into one organization men whose occupations are not represented in the various unions.

FIVE HUNDRED cheese factories in Door, Brown, Kewanee, Manitowoc and Ouatagami Counties, Wisconsin, have shut down until next May.

FOUR HUNDRED men employed in the Canton Copper Works at Baltimore, Md., have been notified that on next pay day wages will be increased ten per cent.

AT one stroke the Italian Government has suppressed fifty-five labor associations. Some of the societies were centers of dangerous propaganda among the working classes and menaced the public peace.

A LONDON oilman was fined for working four boys under foureten years of age eighty-six hours a week. Under the shop hours act young persons must not be employed over seventy-four hours a week.

THERE has been a large exodus of French Canadian families to the New England States of late. It is estimated that nearly 3000 have left Canada for Lowell, Holyoke and other milling centers in Massachusetts since the middle of October.

JUDGE DALLAS, of the United States Court in Philadelphia, decided against the petition of Reading employes, who asked that their proposed dismissal by the receivers because of their connection with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen be prohibited.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND suffers still from rheumatic gout.

CECIL RHODES, the Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, is worth $15,000,000.

FRANCIS KOSSUTH has taken the oath of allegiance to Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburg ironmaster, says that "a man who dies rich dies disgraced."

M. T. MYOSHI, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, is a deacon in a Congregational church.

ECONOMIC writers declare that the income of the Czar of Russia is equal to $25,000 per day every day in the year.

THREE Englishmen are lecturing in America this season—Conan Doyle, Dean Hole and David Christie Murray.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S estate in Samoa includes 400 acres of forest land, and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, the novelist, has been offered the Adjutant-Generalship of Wisconsin. He and Governor Upham were classmates at West Point.

THE Bishop of Chichester, England, the Rev. Dr. Dunford, now in his ninety-second year, has just returned home from a pedestrian tour in Switzerland and the Italian lakes.

OSCAR WILDE wears an enormous cravat, and his coat tails are a little longer than anybody else's. He is adorned with a gold chain bracelet, and his little finger of his left hand is ringed to the nail.

CZAR NICHOLAS means to abolish the Russian secret police, and to allow greater freedom to the press. He says that if he is fated to be murdered, all the secret police in the world cannot prevent it.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. GIBSON died in Tiffin, Ohio, recently. He was known in Ohio as "General Bill Gibson, the silver tongued orator." He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, seventy-two years ago.

COUNT CAPRIVI, the ex-Chancellor of Germany, had never been active in public life when called to office in 1890. But he took to speechmaking as a duck to water and soon made a reputation as a trenchant debater.

HENRY KENNEY, the Hartford (Conn.) millionaire, who died recently, was a lucky man. In 1842 he invested $260 in a fire insurance company. Since then the investment has paid $124,864 in cash dividends, and is now worth more than $80,000.

CONGRESSMAN GROUT, of Vermont, has one peculiar fad that is noticed by nearly every visitor to the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington. He insists on having his chair covered with oilcloth to protect him more satisfactorily from unexpected drafts of air.

MR. CARNEGIE'S munificence has given Pittsburg a $1,000,000 library building and $40,000 a year to run it, but the library is without sufficient income for the purchase of books and the management of the concern, so that the city will be slow in receiving the full benefit of the gift.

A MERCHANT of Clinton, Mass., has this to say of Dr. Parkhurst, the New York civic reformer, in youth: "Charlie Parknurst was a likeable young fellow. He relished lively conversation and jokes, and seemed to enjoy witty sarcasm particularly well. He was a persistent fellow, with strong purpose. But he was only a fair salesman."

PROTECTION FOR DENBY.

The Asiatic Squadron Ordered to Pekin's Seaport Town.

The State and Navy Department at Washington are apprehensive that the situation in China is very grave, and have determined to mobilize the entire Asiatic squadron at some point near Tien-Tsin in order that marines may be landed to afford protection to American lives and interests near the points of the threatened outbreaks. Orders were issued to Admiral Carpenter, commanding the station, to gather his fleet at Taku, and there land marines to guard the Legation at Pekin and the Consulate at Tien-Tsin and other cities where a large number of Americans reside.

Local Institute Report.

A local institute was held at Waterstreet last Saturday. The meeting was called to order by L. R. Smith. The following officers were then selected: Chairman, L. R. Smith; assistant, J. A. Thompson; secretary, Miss Jennie Moore; assistant, Miss Kate Kellar.

In the absence of Rev. Traver, the chairman conducted devotional exercises.

The first topic, Writing, was taken up by Prof. Boring, Prof. Benson not being present. He thought better results could be secured without the use of the copy book. Mr. Boring's talk was very interesting. The subject was continued by Prof. Zerby, who said writing was not a study so much as a drill. Mr. Thompson then asked for information in regard to position in writing. Prof. Zerby replied in favor of front position and spoke of the teacher's duty in keeping pupils in proper position as well as having the light fall so that the book is not shaded by the hand.

L. R. Smith then discussed the subjects of writing and poor spelling. He illustrated this by drawing an artistic picture on the board and describing it with the words spelled incorrectly.

The teachers for the discussion of Arithmetic being absent Prof. Zerby was asked to substitute. He responded to this in a very interesting manner, showing some of the most common errors in teaching that subject. He also amused the audience by showing some ludicrous questions which he had collected from problems put on exhibition at the World's Fair. Mr. Thompson continued the subject of arithmetic by giving some of his methods of teaching and conducting class work. He advocated recitations without the text book and showed clearly the folly of allowing pupils to work from the book all the time. The institute then sang "Singing" and adjourned to meet at 1.30 P. M.

Afternoon session opened by singing "From the Heart." A recitation entitled "Richman, Poorman, Beggerman, Thief," was given by Gertrude Young.

Mr. Thompson opened the subject of Geography. He said: Pupils should first be taught by the synthetic method; they will understand the subject much better if they see the objects for themselves. Directions and exact distances of places with which pupils are acquainted should be taught. Later on the analytic method may be used. Geography and history can be taught together very successfully. Mr. Boring said he could secure best results by awakening the powers of investigation in the mind of the child. He spoke of cities and said we should get pupils interested in certain places. He took London as an illustration and spoke of Wm. Shakespeare in connection with that city; and of the old stone prison located there, in which many noted persons were thrown to languish and die. Even queens were imprisoned and many crowned heads spent their last days as prisoners. This he said would awaken interest. Prof. Zerby said pupils get their knowledge from three sources, viz: the teacher, maps and pictures, and by observation.

A recitation entitled "Miss Perkins From Maine," was delivered by Miss Jennie Moore. Music, "Song of the Brooklet."

Prof. Lehman took up the subject of "English Literature." He spoke of the importance of teaching literature as a means of preventing the reading of poor literature, dime novels, etc. The teacher must judge by the condition of the school. Literature is best taught when least taught. Pupils should be urged to read and broaden their minds. Every school should organize a literary society. Have pupils to commit poems and thus strengthen the memory. Give stories for reproduction. The fourth and fifth readers should be discarded. If teachers can lead pupils to enjoy good reading their work has not been in vain. Mr. Wray emphasized the importance of creating a taste for good reading, in children. Recitation entitled "Beauties of Nature," by Clara Waste.

The subject of Physiology was taken up by L. R. Smith, who spoke of the good effect it has on boys and girls in the way of keeping the body in good position and the changing of popular sentiment against rum and tobacco. This subject was further discussed by Prof. Zerby and Prof. Walter, and grew interesting, as the last two speakers did not agree with Mr. Smith, who held that physiology and hygiene, especially the latter, are second in importance to no other branches taught in the public schools. Prof. Boring endorsed Mr. Smith's views of physiology.

The next topic, History, was discussed by L. R. Smith, who said: Get pupils interested in individuals, or the men who make history, and cluster events around them. He dwelt on citizenship and patriotism, which should be one of the objects in history. This subject waxed warm between Prof. Walter and Mr. Smith. Master Kirk Hagerty next gave a recitation entitled "How We Whipped the Teacher."

It is worthy to note the interest shown by all present and the most excellent manner in which the recitations were rendered. The music was an interesting feature. Miss Edith Waite presided at the organ.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Huntingdon teachers for their valuable assistance.

The next local institute will be held on the first Saturday of January, 1895. A program will appear later. SEC'Y.

A Sharp Shooter Dead.

From the Mifflintown Sentinel.

Joseph Spiglemoyer, aged about 70 years, died suddenly of heart ailment at his home on his farm on Shade mountain, 1,000 feet above the valley, in Fermanaugh township, on the 14th inst. His home was in the woods. East and west his nearest neighbors were a dozen miles away. North and south down in the valley his neighbors lived a mile away. Living amidst such surroundings, it was but natural that he should be a first rate marksman with the rifle. In his time he had shot every kind of wild animal that inhabits the mountains of Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he joined the famous Bucktail sharp shooters, and many were the incidents that he related of exploits on the front of the line as a sharp shooter, but the one that made the most impression on his mind was that of meeting a rebel sharp shooter in a pine tree that stood between the lines in Virginia. He was detailed for special sharp shooter duty to the tree from which a bullet could be sent into union or rebel ranks. The night was very dark. He however found the tree and climbed it and made himself as comfortable as the situation would admit and patiently awaited the coming of daylight. When light began to dawn he became aware of the presence of some object near him in the branches of the tree, but as it would not do to shoot then he poised his gun and waited for more light to get the outlines of the man, whether friend or foe. He had not determined where the man belonged when the stranger broke the mystery by saying: "Don't shoot, Yank; I'll not shoot." The man in the tree was a sharpshooter that had been sent there by his commander for a day's work, and had gained the tree before Spiglemoyer came, but in the darkness could not distinguish him from friend or foe. Both men came down from the tree and crept to their respective lines on hands and knees. Such is the incident as related by Speiglemoyer to 'Squire C. B. Horning, of this town.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Of the now nearly twenty thousand regular publications in the United States, there are but two or three weekly newspapers published for general circulation in every state and territory, and of these the "Toledo Weekly Blade" is the best and most popular of them all. It is the oldest, best known and has the largest circulation. For more than twenty-five years it has been a regular visitor to every portion of the Union, and it is well known at every one of the sixty thousand odd post offices of the country. It is made especially for family reading. It gives the entire news of the world each week, in such condensed form as will save reading scores of pages of daily papers to get less information. Republican in politics, temperance in principle, always on the side of justice and right, it is just the paper for the rising generation, and a great educator for the whole family. Serial stories, wit and humor, short stories, household department, question bureau, farm department, camp fire, Sunday school and young folks are a few of the many other prominent features of this great paper. A specimen copy will be mailed free to any address on application, and the publishers invite any person to send in a long list of addresses to whom they will mail sample copies. They would be glad to mail a couple of hundred specimens to readers of this county. The "Weekly Blade" is a very large paper and the price is only one dollar a year.

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"Mr. Fawcett," replied the minister's wife, while a flush rose to her thin cheeks, "I suppose she that was Arabella Sampson thinks she is praising the Lord when she sings, and far be it from me to say that she doesn't, but I must say that it's all I can do to praise him at the same time!"—Youth's Companion.

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